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ESTABLISHED 1887

Shultz Says Talks In Moscow Failed to Bring Sides Closer

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that the United States and the Soviet Union had failed to reach agreement on narrow differences significantly in any of the areas to be discussed at the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Geneva in two weeks from now.

At a news conference following 14 hours of discussions with Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the foreign minister, Mr. Shultz said diplomatic efforts would continue in Moscow and Washington before the summit. But he seemed to hold out little expectation of any major breakthrough.

Efforts to work out differences on arms control, regional issues, human rights and bilateral Soviet-American relations would continue, he said. But he added that "very serious differences" remain.

Asked what the chances were for an accord on agreement in principle for the arms control negotiations in Geneva, or even on a final communiqué that contained more than a repetition of known differences, Mr. Shultz said, "I wouldn't bet."

Mr. Shultz said that he was pleased by the exchange of views and felt both sides gained from it. He said that whether the Geneva meeting is a success depended on the attitude of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev and not on what others believed.

At one point, he said there had been some effort to narrow differences. But when asked to amplify, he said he did not want to overplay the narrowing.

The secretary's discussion with Mr. Gorbachev lasted for nearly four hours Tuesday morning, and was the longest any U.S. administration official had had with the Soviet leader, Mr. Shultz said. He had "a very vigorous discussion."

Outside tensions in Soviet-American relations did not appear to cause problems in the discussions, Mr. Shultz was asked about the case of Vitaly Yurchenko, the KGB official who seemingly defected to the United States last summer, but claimed Monday in Washington that he had been kidnapped and demanded to be allowed to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz said that he and Mr. Gorbachev had a "very brief discussion" of the Yurchenko affair at the end of the talks. Mr. Shultz said that the charges by Mr. Yurchenko were "totally false."

Before the meeting began, reporters saw Mr. Shultz pointing to a battery of phones in Mr. Gorbachev's Kremlin office and asking, "Can you call anywhere in the Soviet Union with them?"

Mr. Gorbachev, seeming to enjoy being observed by reporters, said, "Yes, and more."

"Thank god," the Soviet leader added, using an everyday Russian expression, "we have communications and opportunities for observation and surveillance that makes things calmer."

"That's right," Mr. Shultz responded. "At the same time, I know cases where I wish I didn't know as much as I know."

If Mr. Shultz was taken literally Tuesday, and the summit meeting were to take place Wednesday, there would be no important agreements announced by Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan.

"Basically, we have a lot to do," Mr. Shultz said.

The areas that still hold out prospects for some U.S.-Soviet agree-

ment at the time of the Geneva meetings are in strictly bilateral exchanges, such as a new cultural exchange accord, new civil aviation arrangements, and an air safety accord for the northern Pacific.

There was a suspicion among some reporters after the news conference at Spaso House, the residence of the American ambassador, Arthur A. Harman, that Mr. Shultz might have been overstating the lack of progress so that there would be some "surprise announcement" in Geneva. But Mr. Shultz in the past has tended to be careful and precise in his descriptions of such encounters.

Mr. Shultz left Tuesday night for an overnight stop in Iceland before returning to Washington on Wednesday afternoon.

Paul H. Nitz, the special arms control negotiator, flew in a separate plane to Geneva and Brussels to brief arms control negotiators in Geneva and allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



Vitaly Yurchenko, a high-ranking KGB officer who defected, announcing he intends to return to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Agrees to Allow KGB Defector To Be Interviewed in Washington

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has agreed to permit the U.S. authorities to interview Vitaly Yurchenko, the senior KGB official who now says he wants to return to the Soviet Union after reportedly defecting to the United States three months ago, State Department officials said Tuesday.

The State Department said that the interview with Mr. Yurchenko would take place Tuesday evening. U.S. officials said they want to determine if Mr. Yurchenko in fact wants to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Yurchenko, who had been termed the most important defector to the West in years, appeared at the Soviet residential compound in Washington on Monday night and declared that he had not defected.

He said he was trapped three months ago in Rome, drugged and held in forced isolation by the Central Intelligence Agency on an estate near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Reagan administration officials immediately disputed Mr. Yurchenko's account, saying he came to the United States voluntarily.

After providing important information on operations of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, the officials said, Mr. Yurchenko apparently developed second thoughts, walked out of his safe-house quarters and found his way to the Soviet Embassy on Saturday night.

U.S. officials said privately that they did not know whether Mr. Yurchenko had simply changed his mind, got homesick, or feared for his family's safety. Others said they wondered if he had been sent as a double agent to embarrass the United States.

In Moscow, Tass, the official press agency, accused the United States on Tuesday of "state terrorism" for the alleged abduction of Mr. Yurchenko in Rome.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Moscow for talks with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said Tuesday that Mr. Yurchenko's charges of abduction were "totally false."

He said he had briefly discussed the case with Mr. Gorbachev, but did not reveal what was said.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Tuesday that it appeared that Mr. Yurchen-

ko's decision to go to the Soviet Embassy on Monday after three months of talking to U.S. intelligence officials "was a personal decision and we will attempt to confirm that at a meeting with him."

He said the interview would take place in a "noncoercive atmosphere."

Mr. Redman said Mr. Yurchenko had entered the United States under special authority granted by the attorney general and that even if he held a Soviet diplomatic passport it would not be valid for travel out of the country.

U.S. congressmen were stunned by Mr. Yurchenko's return to the Russians. Page 5.

Support grows in the U.S. Congress for delaying a Soviet ship and a disputed sailor. Page 4.

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Pentagon Selects French-Designed Communication System for Army

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A French-U.S. industrial team won a competition Tuesday with a British-American consortium to build a \$4.3 billion U.S. Army battlefield communications system, the Defense Department announced.

Thomson-CSF, which is owned by the French government, and GTE Corp. are to provide a mobile, jam-resistant telephone and teletype system by 1993.

James Ambrose, the U.S. Army undersecretary, said the \$4.3 billion bid by Thomson and GTE won out over a \$7.4 billion proposal by the team of Plessey Co., a British concern, and Rockwell International Corp., an American company.

The basic contract of \$63.25 million will be given to GTE this year and six other fixed-price contracts will be awarded in later years, the army announced. GTE's government systems division is to build the system.

The GTE system, known as Mobile Subscriber Equipment, will incorporate major elements of the French mobile communications system, known as RITA, developed by Thomson-CSF and other French companies. It has been in field use with the French and Belgian armies for two years.

Intended for the entire army force of five corps and 36 divisions, including active duty, reserve and National Guard units, the system may be the biggest single purchase of foreign military equipment the Pentagon has ever ordered.

The system, when in place, would mark the first time in U.S. Army history that all units, active and reserve, will have a mobile tactical communications network that is coded and jam-resistant, the army said.

That the contract would be awarded to GTE-Thomson had

West Germany, Britain

Will Support Eureka

West Germany and Britain said they would provide funds to support research under Eureka, the French initiative to stimulate West European cooperation in high technology. Page 6

long been rumored on both sides of the Atlantic, and the bidding created a dispute between Britain and the United States.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain reportedly intervened directly with President Ronald Reagan to gain assurances that the contract would be awarded to the partnership of the Collins radio division of Rockwell and Plessey.

Mrs. Thatcher is said to have appealed to Mr. Reagan on the ground that Britain traditionally has been a more loyal ally to the United States than has France.

From the beginning, London has supported Mr. Reagan's plans for a space-based anti-missile shield; Paris has opposed it.

The contract was to have been awarded in July but had been delayed because of new cost analyses ordered by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

In addition, the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, questioned the wisdom about going into full production on the system without testing it fully under simulated battle conditions.

Army plans call for new combat communications gear to equip the entire force by 1993. The army solicited bids for the system in July 1984.

In addition to the U.S. business involved in the communications

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

PLO's Role Is Stressed By Hussein

By Jonathan Claydon
Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — King Hussein of Jordan, renewing his call for an international conference on the Middle East, reaffirmed Tuesday his belief that the Palestine Liberation Organization should take part in any serious peace talks.

Hussein, addressing the parliament on the second day of a state visit to Luxembourg, noted that the PLO was acknowledged by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"In any meaningful negotiations leading to the peace we all seek," he said, "the legitimate Palestinian representatives should be invited to participate in the peace process."

Hussein's strong renewed commitment to PLO participation in any peace settlement with Israel followed attempts by Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and by the United States to coax him into entering into peace talks without the organization. Israel rejects the inclusion of the PLO as a partner in any talks.



King Hussein arriving in Luxembourg for his state visit.

In a recent address to Jordan's parliament, Hussein spurned an offer from Mr. Peres for immediate, direct peace talks. However, some Israeli officials said then that they were encouraged that there was only an indirect mention of the PLO in that address.

In his speech to Luxembourg's Chamber of Deputies, Hussein said that the Feb. 11 agreement between

Jordan and the PLO on a joint approach to Middle East peace had breathed fresh life into the peace process.

But he cautioned: "Little can be achieved if the United States shirks its responsibilities as a superpower and as a champion of human rights, freedom and the right to self-determination."

Hussein said that an international conference should be held under the auspices of the United Nations and should include all five permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as all parties to the conflict. He said he hoped the United States would "participate and partake actively."

He also met with Jacques Poos, Luxembourg's foreign minister, who currently holds the presidency of the European Community. Mr. Poos said afterward that the king had outlined a four-stage plan for peace in the Middle East.

Under the plan, Mr. Poos said, a Jordanian delegation would first meet with U.S. representatives. Then, the PLO would explicitly recognize Israel. Next, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would meet U.S. negotiators within the framework of the international conference, and the conference would clear the way to direct peace talks and a final settlement.

Mr. Poos said the plan deserved EC support. He said he had told Hussein that EC officials still were prepared to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, embraced President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Tuesday after four hours of talks about bolstering the PLO in the aftermath of the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro, United Press International reported from Cairo.

Osama el-Baz, Mr. Mubarak's chief political adviser, said the discussions were "very fruitful."

Reagan and SDI: Selling An Ever-Changing Vision

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has become both a salesman and a negotiator in his increasingly expansive comments about a space-based missile defense system.

One purpose is to sell his vision of the program to American and world opinion. According to a senior official who has worked closely with the president on this issue, Mr. Reagan tends to exaggerate his rhetoric about strategic defense in an effort to convince Americans and others that his goal of making nuclear war "obsolete" is a valid one.

Polis show that while Americans like the abstract idea, they would prefer to have serious negotiations with the Soviets on limiting nuclear missiles.

Another purpose could be to set the stage for future negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan said at his last formal news conference that he was not interested in using the space-based defense program as a bargaining chip.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Royal Visit: Why Such a Fuss?

Answer Lies in History, Language and U.S. Character

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The imminent visit of a young British couple, he 36 years old, she 24, has sent a frisson of excitement through Washington unmatched in the memory of old-timers in a city quite accustomed to receiving the glamorous and the celebrated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are not due here until Saturday morning, but already the newspapers, magazines and television networks are outdoing themselves: What is their marriage really like? How much money do they earn for British business? Does she get along with her in-laws? How are they rearing their children? What are their political views, if any?

All of which leaves one larger question: Why do we care?

Washington, it is always said, is a city of power. The royal visitors have next to none and, even when Prince Charles inherits the British throne from Queen Elizabeth II, they will not have a great deal. Not as much as this Supreme Court justice or that cabinet member, both of whom would go unnoticed if they ever rode the subway.

Charles sometimes complains to his intimates, in fact, that he has no defined role in life, at least not yet.

It cannot be simple glamour, the former Lady Diana Spencer is a beautiful woman, all right, although some Britons have been candid enough to suggest that her nose is a bit too large or that she has become too thin, but other beautiful women

come here without causing such a commotion. Not even Princess Grace of Monaco, who, after all, was royal, glamorous and American, stirred such a fuss.

Nor can it be money: there are plenty of American fortunes equal to the prince's, if not to the Crown's, and plenty of American women with wardrobes that outshine that of the princess.

The answer is much more complicated, a compound of the obvious and the subtle. Youth and glamour and money matter, but so does tradition; it matters that Charles marches in the line stretching back to Victoria and Elizabeth I and William the Conqueror and yes, even George III.

Lacking a monarchy, lacking even an indirectly elected chief of state such as West Germany's president, Americans gravitate toward the British monarchy, although some are made uncomfortable by dim 18th-century republican folk-memories, which show up in a reluctance to bow or curtsy. That particular monarchy appeals to Americans because of a common language, because of cultural bonds, because of Britain's eminence among the countries that still have sovereigns, but also because some people in the United States feel vaguely that they are a part of it.

Each summer, tens of thousands of Americans stand outside Buckingham Palace, watching the changing of the guard, hoping for a glimpse of some member of the royal family. Ask why they are there, and they will say, whether their names are Lombardi or Schultz or O'Brien or whatever.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)



Prince Charles



Diana, Princess of Wales

INSIDE

French claims of negotiations over the fate of two secret agents are likely to worsen ties with New Zealand. Page 2.

Police warned the editor of a Cape Town newspaper he could be prosecuted for interviewing a guerrilla leader. Page 4.

Justice Brennan of the U.S. Supreme Court has emerged as the court's strongest liberal voice. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The London Metal Exchange called on the Bank of England to back a bankers' plan designed to solve the international tin crisis. Page 11.

To New Zealand's Pique, France Says Deal Was Made on Agents

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — A new diplomatic argument between France and New Zealand appeared to be in the making Tuesday as Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France said that negotiations between the two countries had led New Zealand to reduce charges against two French secret agents being held there.

Earlier, Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand had denied that diplomatic "haggling" had enabled the two French agents to plead guilty to manslaughter charges while more serious charges of murder were dropped.

Captain Dominique Prieur, 36, and Major Alain Mafart, 35, of the General Directorate of External Security, the French intelligence agency, were accused of involvement in a French operation to sink the Rainbow Warrior, a ship belonging to the Greenpeace environmental movement, last July.

A Portuguese-born Dutch photographer, Fernando Pereira, was killed when a team of French agents set off explosive charges attached to the hull of the ship, which was berthed in Auckland harbor.

New Zealand's justice minister, Geoffrey Palmer, said Monday

that "there were no deals made" in the case. "As attorney general, I actually took no part in any decision relating to this matter at all," he said.

However, in a radio interview in Paris on Tuesday, Mr. Dumas said that negotiations between the two sides have been taking place since late last month and are continuing as part of a French effort to secure the release of the two French officers.

"The term haggling is improper," Mr. Dumas said. "Negotiations are taking place and I will make every effort to obtain the release of the two French officials in as short a time and under the best conditions possible."

He said that talks had been under way since Sept. 23 when he had the first of two meetings with Mr. Palmer at the United Nations.

"I respect the sovereignty and independence of New Zealand but I have an opinion," Mr. Dumas said. "I can say that the New Zealand justice system has taken a more correct appreciation of the facts."

Mr. Dumas's statement represented a rare official reaction in Paris to the decision in New Zealand to allow the French agents to



David Lange



Roland Dumas

plead guilty to lesser charges. French officials remained silent throughout Monday, with the only comment coming from Defense Minister Paul Quilès, who called the sinking of the boat a "regrettable affair."

Nonetheless, Mr. Quilès also hinted that the judicial outcome

had been the result of negotiations. "Allow me to be discreet," he said in a television interview. "It is a condition of our operation, whose first element took place" on Monday.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Lange rejected suggestions of a deal and said that Mr. Quilès's assertion on

Monday that there had been discreet contacts over the agents was incorrect, Reuters reported.

"It's so discreet that no one in Wellington knows anything about it," he said.

The plea bargaining arrangement, which was made known in a surprise announcement on Monday in Auckland, was clearly a political windfall to the French government, which has suffered intense embarrassment at home and abroad because of what came to be known as the Greenpeace affair.

The guilty plea meant in essence that there will be no trial of the French officers and thus no presentation of the reported large quantity of evidence collected by the New Zealand police on the French operation against the Greenpeace vessel.

Some basic questions on the operation remain unanswered, including the identity of the French official who ordered the attack on the ship and the names of the agents who actually carried out the attack.

"We will never know, unless it is through the work of some future historian, what really happened in Auckland or who, in Paris, ordered

the attack," the daily newspaper Liberation said in an editorial on Tuesday.

Several French newspapers said that the French government had pressured New Zealand into making an arrangement for the two agents by threatening to reduce imports of the country's agricultural products into the European Community. There has been no confirmation of these claims either by French or New Zealand officials.

New Zealand authorities say that the murder charges were dropped because there was insufficient evidence to convict.

The two agents held in New Zealand since their arrest there on July 12 are assumed to have helped in the sabotage operation by collecting information on Greenpeace members and helping to bring explosives into the country.

The French press has reported that the sinking was carried out by another team of agents whose members escaped the day after.

Sentencing of the French agents has been set for Nov. 22, but it was clearly being hoped in France that the two might eventually be expelled from New Zealand rather than made to serve out jail terms there.

WORLD BRIEFS

Jaruzelski Expected to Give Up a Post

WARSAW (AP) — General Wojciech Jaruzelski was to resign as prime minister Wednesday and be succeeded by Zbigniew Messner, the deputy prime minister and Politburo member, Communist Party and diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

General Jaruzelski, 62, will retain his title of party first secretary, said the sources, who did not want to be identified. The announcement was expected to be made public Wednesday at the inaugural session of the new parliament.

Western diplomats said the general's decision to step down as head of the government would signal that the political crisis that led to the declaration of martial law in 1981 and the suppression of the Solidarity free trade movement was over. "Poland is the only Communist country in the world where the government was doing the governing rather than the party," a diplomat said. "It means Jaruzelski has decided the problem in Poland is no longer political but economic."

Belgian Bank Is Damaged by Bomb

LEUVEN, Belgium (AP) — The extremist Fighting Communist Cells bombed the main branch of Kredietbank, Belgium's third largest bank, here Tuesday afternoon, causing extensive damage but apparently injuring no one, the police reported.

Witnesses told the police that a young man entered the bank around 2:30 P.M. and threw pamphlets signed by the group warning that a bomb would explode 30 minutes later. Another man, they said, fixed a briefcase with a bomb to the rail of a stairway. It exploded at 3:03 P.M.

Protesters Disrupt Transport in Chile

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Demonstrators disrupted public transportation here Tuesday at the start of a 48-hour protest against Chile's military government, following a night of violence in which bombers struck 17 times and 23 persons were arrested.

President Augusto Pinochet ordered troops onto the streets to guard major intersections, bridges and underground stations and to patrol southern Santiago, where protesters erected barricades to halt traffic. A main rail line leading to the port city of Valparaiso was bombed, and buses in both cities were burned.

Opposition trade unions of the National Workers Command, backed by the Popular Democratic Movement, a coalition of Communists and Socialists, called the protest to support six leaders jailed after similar protests in September.



Augusto Pinochet

India, China Discuss Border Dispute

NEW DELHI (AP) — India and China, whose relations have been strained since the border war of 1962, held their first substantive talks Tuesday on the boundary dispute since negotiations began almost four years ago.

The two sides met for four hours in New Delhi and discussed conflicting territorial claims on a sector-by-sector basis, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Delegates discussed "matters of substance," he said, but declined to specify the issues.

The talks are the sixth since negotiations started in December 1981 and the first since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assumed office last October.

Mexican Aide in Moscow Found Dead

MOSCOW (AP) — A Mexican diplomat and his maid have been found beaten and shot to death in the diplomat's Moscow apartment, the Mexican Embassy said Tuesday.

In a statement, the embassy said that the body of Manuel Portilla Quevedo, 43, and his maid, Maria del Carmen Cruz, were found Thursday by diplomats. The embassy said the deaths had not been announced earlier so as "to not obstruct said investigations."

The statement said that Mr. Portilla Quevedo's belongings had become concerned when he did not arrive for work on Oct. 30 and did not answer his telephone or door bell. Embassy staff members entered the unlocked apartment, found the bodies and called the police.

3d Liberian Party Turns Down Seats

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — The Liberia Unification Party has become the third opposition party to refuse its seats in the new legislature, citing voting irregularities in the Oct. 15 election.

The party chairman, Leslie Greene, called Monday on the Special Election Commission to hold a new election within four weeks in the presence of foreign observers. The Liberia Unity Party and the Liberia Action Party refused seats last week.

The election commission announced Oct. 29 that the military head of state, Major General Samuel K. Doe, had been elected president with 50.9 percent of the vote and that his National Democratic Party of Liberia had won 72 of the legislature's 90 seats.

For the Record

Eleven persons died Tuesday in Virginia as a storm deluged the mid-Atlantic states, forcing thousands to evacuate their homes and leaving others missing. In West Virginia, Governor Arch Moore said the flooding was the worst in the state's history.

A former sergeant in the Nazi SS, Wolfgang Otto, went on trial Tuesday in Krefeld, West Germany, charged with complicity in the 1944 murder of a German Communist leader, Ernst Thälmann. (Reuters)

Report on CIA Exposes 'Thuggery,' Libya Says

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — An alleged CIA plan to undermine Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's government demonstrated the failure of Reagan administration policy of "open blackmail and muscular thuggery," Libya has declared.

In Moscow, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said the alleged plan was an example of what the Soviet Union calls U.S. state terrorism.

"The comments were reactions Monday to a Washington Post report that President Ronald Reagan authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to support covert opera-

tions against Colonel Qadhafi's regime.

A White House spokesman, William Hart, declined to confirm the existence or credibility of the documents quoted by The Post, but said that Mr. Reagan ordered an investigation "in an effort to determine who is responsible for disclosure and to take appropriate action."

The Libyan news agency, JANA, called The Post report a revelation of U.S. plans to carry out terrorist sabotage against Libya with the aim of weakening the government and halting "its successes in confronting U.S. destructive activities all over the world."

"This new step the U.S. president takes reflects the true feeling of failure the U.S. president suffers from, the fear from Libya," the English-language dispatch said. "It is proof of his admittance of the failure of his policy of open blackmail and muscular thuggery."

The report by Tass said, "The green light given by the White House to the Central Intelligence Agency and other secret services in their criminal actions against Libya is a fresh instance of international terrorism which has been elevated to the status of state policy of the U.S."



A FREE HAND — An Israeli woman waving as she walks with armed companions on an outing in Jerusalem. All four are settlers on the occupied West Bank.

Christians Seek to Alter Lebanon Pact

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Two Christian militia officials arrived here Tuesday to seek changes in a Syrian-backed peace pact for Lebanon as Christian representatives in Beirut hardened their opposition to the accord.

A Christian source in Beirut said the current draft reduced the country's Christian president to a figurehead, and Christians could not agree to that.

Camille Chamoun, a Christian leader and a former Lebanese president, said that the political climate, brightened by peace hopes in recent weeks, now was "clouded."

After a meeting in Beirut with President Amin Gemayel, he said that new negotiations on the draft were needed between the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, the Shiite Muslim militia Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.

"I believe there are matters on which it is impossible to agree," Mr. Chamoun said, adding that "we shall reject any initiatives or programs if we find that they do not conform" to "the dignity of Lebanon, the sovereignty of Lebanon and the vital interests of Lebanon."

Leaders of a Shiite fundamentalist group also spoke out against the draft pact.

The Christian envoys, Michel Snaiba and Assad Shafar, said on arrival in Damascus that there were flaws in the agreement, but that their Lebanese Forces militia hoped to finalize an agreement in fresh talks with Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party.

The two men were expected to meet the Syrian first vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who has been holding long meetings in Damascus with Lebanon's three most powerful militias to end 10 years of civil war.

The militias drafted an accord last month to alter gradually the present Lebanese political system, which favors the Christian minority. It was to have been signed Sunday.

Gulf States Seek Better Iran Ties

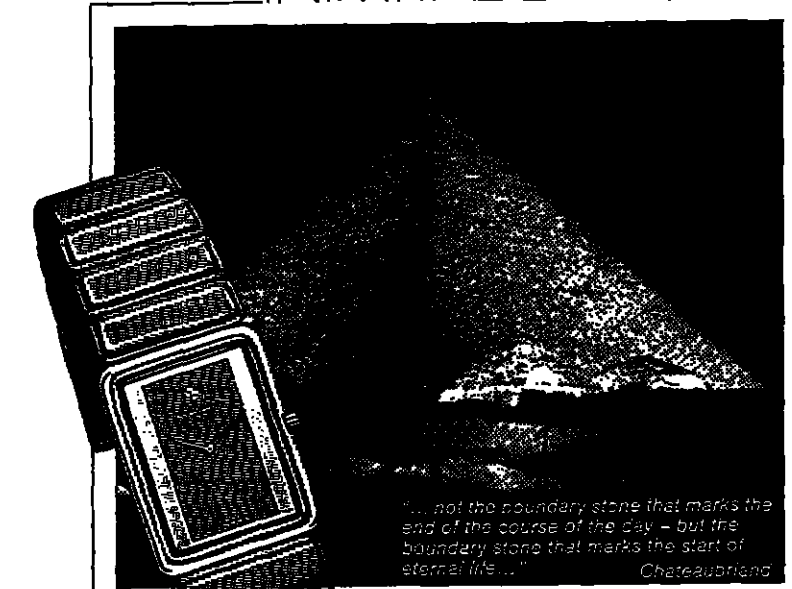
Reuters

MUSCAT, Oman — Leaders of six Gulf Arab states, meeting here for talks, are reviewing their countries' relations with Iran as a means to end its five-year war with Iraq, Abdul Aziz bin Mohammed Rowas, Oman's information minister, said Tuesday.

Relations between members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and Iran have been strained because of their financial and political support for Iraq in the war.

A senior Arab diplomat said that the council's member nations — Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar — hoped to persuade Iran to review relations separately from the war.

INIMITABLE...



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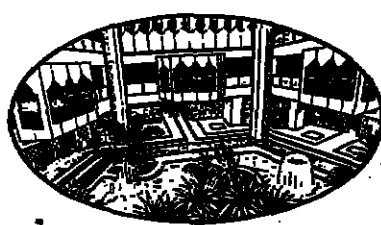


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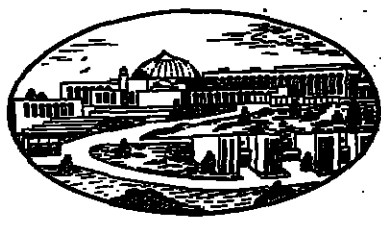
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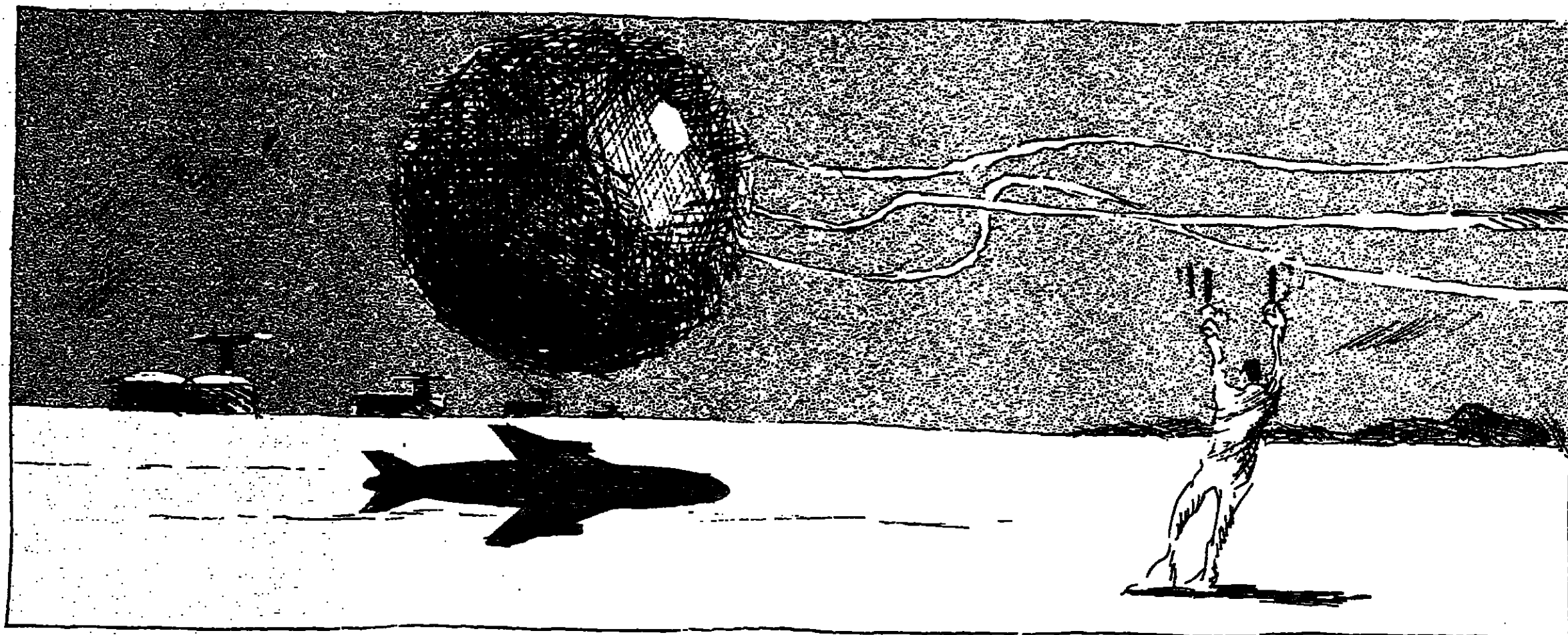
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AMERICAN TOPICS



WHALE OF A TALE—A humpback whale that baffled marine experts by swimming up the Sacramento River on a 24-day, 60-mile (100-kilometer) excursion headed out to sea Monday. As crowds cheered, the whale swam under San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, accompanied by a flotilla of small boats. More than \$60,000 was spent in attempts to get the whale to turn back to the Pacific. The 40-ton creature finally seemed to respond to an electronic device that imitated underwater cries of humpbacks.

Navy Says It Turned Jet Prices Around

John F. Lehman Jr., the secretary of the navy, says military aircraft prices went up for three decades by about 10 percent a year, on top of inflation, because of "goldplating"—the practice of adding unnecessary features—and of contracting with only one supplier.

Mr. Lehman said that since he introduced competition and got "goldplating" just under control, navy aircraft prices dropped. He said the price of a Grumman F-14 Tomcat, the navy's premier fighter, dropped \$3.9 million to \$20 million between 1982 and this year.

Short Takes

Senator Robert J. Dole, an announced candidate for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, said he had a forthcoming speaking engagement in Vermont and planned to "drop by and see my friends in New Hampshire." "As I look back on 1980," the Kansas senator added, "that shouldn't take long." That year Ronald Reagan won the primary with 33,000 votes. Mr. Dole finished seventh with 597. Mr. Dole is undaunted. He said that on a recent visit to the Kansas State Fair, he saw one man wearing a "Dump Dole" hat. "I put him down as undecided," the senator said.

Almost as many Americans died in the Korean War, 54,259, as in the Vietnam War, 58,022, but there is no Korean War memorial in the Washington area, a lack that a veteran of that conflict, Senator John H. Glenn Jr., has decried. Mr. Glenn and two fellow fighter-pilot veterans of Korea—Ed McMahon, the entertainer, and Ted Williams, the baseball immortal—are promoting a campaign to set up such a memorial. Legislation is

under consideration in both the House and the Senate.

John Baldwin, the New Jersey state tax director, on hearing complaints that state income tax refunds were slow, said he "told the employees to get hot and get those refund checks out." The employees moved so swiftly they neglected to check whether refunds had already been mailed to the people on a computerized list. Duplicate checks totaling \$236,000 were mailed to nearly 1,000 state residents. Mr. Baldwin said the error was embarrassing and "a lot my fault."

Americans are saving a smaller portion of their incomes than at any time since the early 1950s. The annual savings rate sank to 2.9 percent of income during the summer, less than half the rate for most of the past decade. Economists are concerned, pointing out that savings are a primary economic resource. They ascribe the drop to realer credit, a federal tax system that subsidizes borrowing and the growth of health and retirement benefits.

This winter the federal Energy Assistance Program will once again earmark up to \$2.1 billion to help poor people pay for home heating. In addition, more and more public utilities are adding a box to their monthly bills for customers to check if they wish to contribute \$1 toward the same cause. The utilities then turn the money over to charities to distribute. These "fuel funds" are expected to raise about \$30 million this year.

Like for a luncheon appointment, Dale Remington, a television producer, telephoned the Four Seasons restaurant in mid-Manhattan and asked the person who answered to "go to the bar and inform Chota Chudassana that I'll be a bit late." The New York Times reported. Asked how to recognize Mr. Chudassana, Mr. Remington said, "He's an Indian." There was a brief pause before the voice inquired, "Feather or dot?"

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Charges Soviet Increases Arms To Managua, Shipped Through Cuba

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has accused the Soviet Union of significantly stepping up arms shipments to Nicaragua in recent weeks, transferring them through Cuba, after a yearlong slowdown in deliveries.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday that Soviet arms shipments to the Nicaraguan government had accelerated in recent weeks and represented a "serious increase" in weapons for use against anti-government guerrillas.

"It's important to note that the renewed military buildup coincides with the Sandinista government's crackdown on civil liberties and a military offensive against the democratic resistance in Nicaragua," he said.

Administration officials confirmed earlier reports Monday that a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane, attempting to measure the shipments in a mission over Cuba on Thursday, was targeted by a Cuban anti-aircraft missile site but apparently did not draw fire.

According to recent intelligence reports, Soviet ships have unloaded crates of military equipment at the Cuban port of Mariel.

The equipment, which appears to include trucks and T-54 tanks, was later boarded on small Nicaraguan cargo vessels and delivered to the port of El Bluff in Nicaragua, administration officials said.

The Pentagon estimates the Nicaraguan Army now has at least 340 tanks and armored vehicles, including 110 T-54 and T-55 tanks, more than 70 long-range howitzers and rocket launchers, and 30 helicopters, including at least a half dozen of the fast attack helicopters, Mi-24 HINDs.

The Nicaraguan government has acknowledged receiving its first Soviet-built tanks during the first half

of 1981 and has put some of them on display at various ceremonial occasions since then.

The Cuban government, in a protest note to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, accused the United States on Monday of "violating all norms of international law" by making two overflights the entire length of Cuba in a one-hour period on Thursday morning. The note said that this was the sixth time U.S. military planes had overflown Cuba during the Reagan administration.

A spokesman for the Cuban Interests Section in Washington said his government had no response to the American assertion that the overflights provided proof that Soviet weapons were being reloaded

for Nicaragua at the port in Pinar del Rio province.

An administration official told The Washington Post that the Soviet shipments to Nicaragua through Cuba were the first of any significance since Soviet freighters unloaded military equipment at Nicaraguan ports last fall. Despite U.S. concerns that those shipments included Soviet MiG fighter planes, analysts later viewed the weapons as largely defensive.

An official told The Post that a SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance plane was flying over Cuba last Thursday when Cuban gunners targeted it with the fire-control radar from an SA-2 anti-aircraft missile site. Apparently no missile was fired, the official said.

(WP, NYT)

Guatemala Runoff Election Certain; Runner-Up Refuses to Concede Defeat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUATEMALA CITY—A moderate conservative politician who was runner-up in Guatemala's first election for a civilian president in 15 years has dismissed a call by the winner to concede defeat, making a runoff election certain.

Nearly complete election results gave six rightist parties a combined 56 percent of the vote. This would give them power to block any legislation considered by the legislature, political analysts said.

Jorge Carpio Nicolle of the National Center Union, the runner-up, said: "It is our firm decision to go to the second round and to win it."

Earlier, the center-left Christian Democratic Party's candidate, Mario Vinicio Cerezo, claimed victory saying he would win 40 percent of the votes. He added a runoff

with Mr. Carpio would be a mere formality and that the Christian Democrats would win.

A second round was considered a certainty Tuesday by party politicians as none of the eight presidential candidates was expected to gain the absolute majority needed to win the election outright.

With vote counting nearly complete, Mr. Cerezo was ahead with about 40 percent, followed by Mr. Carpio's 21 percent.

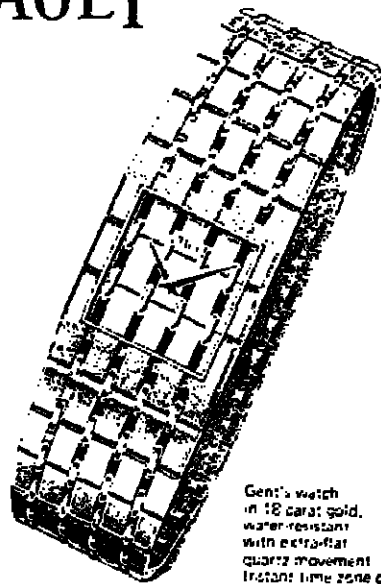
The elections Monday, designed to return Guatemala to civilian rule after three decades of almost unbroken military government, were for president, vice president, mayors and 100 representatives to the National Congress.

The eventual victor is scheduled to be sworn in Jan. 14 as Guatemala's first elected civilian president after 15 years of direct or indirect military rule.

(Reuters, WP)

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Congress Stunned by Defector's Return To Soviet but Doubts U.S. Kidnapping

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—A Soviet defector's announcement that he would return home has stunned leading members of the U.S. Congress. But most defended the conduct of American intelligence in the case and dismissed his assertion that he had been kidnapped by the United States.

"He's lying," the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota, said Monday of the defector, Vitaly Yurchenko.

Some lawmakers suggested that Mr. Yurchenko, a senior officer of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, had never really defected at all, but was part of a ploy to embarrass the United States.

Others said that U.S. intelligence had gained information from him and could not have treated him as a prisoner. But a few were critical of the Central Intelligence Agency for letting him slip away.

Mr. Durenberger said he spoke earlier on Monday with William J. Casey, the central intelligence director, and was assured that Mr. Yurchenko had not been coerced into defecting to the United States.

The senator said the information that Mr. Yurchenko had provided



David F. Durenberger

to the United States was useful.

"The stuff we have been able to check out," he said, "checked out."

He said that "it had value to have the No. 5 person in the KGB" in the United States.

But another member of the intelligence committee, Senator William S. Cohen, a Republican of Maine, said that some members had expressed skepticism almost from the beginning about Mr. Yurchenko's defection.

Reagan Dismisses 11 of 21 Advisers To 'Streamline' Intelligence Board

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan has dismissed 11 of the 21 members of a committee of outside advisers who help him develop his foreign intelligence policies, according to White House officials.

According to one of those dismissed, Mr. Reagan said in a letter that the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board needed to be streamlined.

A senior administration official said of the board, "There were

many people who normally disagreed so much it became useless."

The official said the membership would be reduced to 14. Among the remaining members are Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state and William French Smith, the former attorney general. Four new members will be named.

Some of those removed said that members with ties to Vice President George Bush now outnumber supporters of Mr. Reagan.

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U.S. Selects French-Designed System

(Continued from Page 1)

systems, the winning company also would be in a position to get a similar, perhaps even larger, order from South Korea.

U.S. Army experts, officials have confirmed, had initially recommended the RITA cellular radio system but were ordered to review their findings after Mrs. Thatcher made her request to Mr. Reagan on Aug. 30. RITA stands for Réseau Intégral des Transmissions Auto-

matiques, or Integrated Automatic Communications Network.

The British Plurimatic communications system has been used by the First British Army Division in West Germany since this spring. The contract to GTE-Thomson could set a precedent for more U.S. arms purchases abroad: for example, an already developed anti-aircraft system to replace the Divad, a U.S.-built weapon that was canceled because of cost overruns.

European companies got the opportunity to sell their systems only after American companies had failed despite research over 10 years that cost more than \$700 million to develop a successor to a 15-year-old system that relies on vulnerable phone exchanges and cables.

The sale also would provide Thomson-CSF with an opportunity to broaden its markets for French arms, particularly in the Middle East, where the French arms industry closer to its Western allies. (Reuters UPI)

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Washington Excited by Royals' Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

that they are touching base. "Seeing where we come from," re-establishing the connection with Europe.

In a curious way, Americans feel closest to the country they rebelled against, and the hubbub over the royal visit is one sign of that.

The final and crucial element in persuading ordinarily sensible people to pay so much attention to royal visitors is the passion for celebrity, which is one of the notable features of the times. In other words, it was war heroes and great political leaders who were celebrated.

Now Americans are fascinated, more than most peoples, by people with more ephemeral claims to fame, with fewer real achievements. The prince and princess are beneficiaries of this, as are football stars and television commentators.

But they offer much more to the celebrity-watcher. The actress's secrets may be pried out, but not the princess's: as much as her sense of fun may seem to have "modernized" the monarchy, it really has not changed things at all. As Walter Bagehot observed in the last century, the monarchy's "mystery is its life." Only the pope spends so much time in public yet keeps so much clothed in secrecy.

Thus, even when the prince gives an interview, which is not often, he leaves doubt about his political views, and he seldom says anything pointed on any subject.

It may well be, as a recent Washington Post-ABC News poll suggested, that most Americans have no clearly established opinion of the prince or the princess. But one need have no clearly established opinion of symbols to react strongly to them: they are by their nature not well defined, and yet they can be very potent indeed.



Helmut Kohl

Marcos Seems to Backtrack on Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

statement issued from the presidential palace Tuesday said: "It is now apparent that the complexion has changed from Marcos to that of his entire administration and his entire program of government."

Mr. Marcos, 68, did not say who his running mate would be.

The opposition also has accused Mr. Marcos of bending the rules to stay in office during the 60-day election campaign. Under the Philippine Constitution, a special presidential election can be held only if the office becomes vacant.

"If there is no vacancy in the presidency, we cannot have an election," said Arturo Tolentino, a former foreign minister. "If Marcos loses and the opposition wins, its constitutionality will be questioned."

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization — a coalition of 12 opposition groups — said in a statement that it welcomes an election but "condemns the Marcos-style election as a rank violation of the constitution and a manifest scheme to manipulate the electoral process to perpetuate himself in power."

Any further violation of the constitution, it said, would drive more

Filipinos outside peaceful political processes.

Mr. Marcos ruled by martial law for nearly nine of his years in power. First elected in 1965, he has been shaken lately by a growing Communist insurgency, charges of corruption and a deteriorating economy.

Many observers say that Mr. Marcos called the election under pressure from the United States, which maintains two strategic bases in the Philippines and has sent a procession of officials to Manila to urge reforms.

It has been suggested that Mr. Marcos is baiting the opposition with a constitutional obstacle so that he may not be able to call an election after all. The fact that Mr. Marcos made the election an-

Karpov Is Holding Edge in 22d Game

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, adjourned the 22d game of his championship match with Gary Kasparov on Tuesday, and experts said Mr. Karpov had good chances of winning the game.

Mr. Karpov, playing white, used a Queen's Gambit opening. He was one pawn up when he sealed his 42d move.

Mr. Kasparov leads the match by 11.5 points to Mr. Karpov's 9.5 points, and needs only one more point to win the match, which is limited to 24 games. A victory is worth one point and a draw gives each player a half point.

announcement on U.S. television instead of informing the Philippine people first has led many people to say that he was trying to win some points in Washington.

The New Society Movement is scheduled to meet Sunday to discuss the election. The legislature could take up the issue on Monday.

If an election is held, Mr. Marcos's opponents appear likely to be Salvador P. Laurel, a former senator who leads the opposition coalition, and Corason Aquino, widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the popular opposition leader who was assassinated in August 1983.

Mrs. Aquino is an emotional favorite, but a political novice.

Mr. Laurel, who is currently on a lecture tour in the United States, said Tuesday in Washington that any presidential election in the Philippines should be delayed until March to give the opposition time to prepare.

"We must have a campaign period of at least 90 days," he said. "The election should take place on March 17, 1986, not Jan. 17 as Marcos proposes."

Mr. Laurel said he was sure that the deeply divided democratic opposition would come up with a single candidate. He said he was cutting short his U.S. tour and returning to the Philippines to involve himself in the campaign.

If the fragmented opposition overcomes its divisions and agrees on a common ticket, it must then find resources to battle Mr. Marcos's well-heeled political machine.

One opposition member of the legislature commented: "To win an election in the Philippines you have to have guns, goons and gold. We



Ferdinand E. Marcos

have the goons but we are low on ammunition and money."

U.S. Reacts Cautiously

A U.S. State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that the chief concern of the United States was not when the Philippine election would be held, but whether it would be credible. The New York Times reported from Washington.

"Whenever elections are held, our concern is that they be free and fair," Mr. Redman said Monday. "If elections are to re-establish competence, as President Marcos has stated, then it is essential that they be credible to the Philippine people, including satisfactory answers to constitutional questions."

Although the Reagan administration greeted Mr. Marcos's announcement with caution, officials said it was important that the election have credibility to prevent any widening of internal strife.

For Reagan, An Effort to Sell a Vision

(Continued from Page 1)

gaining chip. But some officials say that Mr. Reagan's rhetorical build-up of a program that the Russians have attempted to stop at the research phase could, nonetheless, be a negotiating tactic for later bargaining.

Such negotiating does not appear to be likely at the Geneva summit with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Reagan told the British Broadcasting Corp. last week that the only bargaining he envisioned at Geneva would be toward an agreement to share the strategic defense technology once it is developed.

The BBC interview also illustrates the escalation of Mr. Reagan's rhetoric. He said that he would want to see "reductions of offensive weapons" as part of any sharing of the technology. But two days later, meeting with the Soviet journalists, he said he would want to see "elimination" of the weapons before actual deployment.

Mr. Reagan told the Soviet journalists that the United States would not deploy "until we sit down with the other nations of the world, and those that have nuclear arsenals, and see if we cannot come to an agreement on which there will be deployment only if there is elimination of nuclear weapons."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, did not retract what Mr. Reagan said, but attempted to clarify it using the more cautious language that has been official policy. Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan envisioned a "transition" phase before deployment during which the United States would negotiate with the allies and the Soviet Union.

Another White House spokesman, Edward P. Dierker, said this "transition" would include a gradual phasing out of offensive weapons, not immediate elimination.

The actual deployment of strategic defenses is many years away, but there has been intense controversy over U.S. intentions for the program, in part because the Soviet Union has sought to limit it and in part because of restrictions in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The administration was thrown into a major internal debate in recent weeks on an interpretation of the treaty, precisely because of questions about long-term U.S. intentions for a space-based missile defense system.

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New Leader In Tanzania Takes Over From Nyerere

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Ali Hassan Mwinyi was sworn in Tuesday as Tanzania's second president, succeeding Julius K. Nyerere, who had ruled since independence from Britain in 1961.

Mr. Mwinyi, 60, was the sole candidate for the office. In elections held Oct. 27, 92.3 percent of the voters cast "yes" votes for him. Mr. Nyerere handed over to Mr. Mwinyi the country's 1984 constitution and the election manifesto of the ruling party. Mr. Mwinyi also was presented with a shield, spear and *kganda*, or traditional seat.

The new president named the former justice minister, Joseph Warioba, 45, as prime minister and first vice president, replacing Salim Ahmed Salim, who stepped down as required under the constitution. Idris Abdul Wakil, 59, succeeded Mr. Mwinyi as president of the island of Zanzibar and second vice president of Tanzania.

Mr. Mwinyi is expected to appoint his cabinet on Wednesday. Although Mr. Nyerere, 63, has stepped down as president, he is expected to continue to wield considerable power as chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party. He has announced that he plans to retain that post until 1987.



Ali Hassan Mwinyi

Mr. Nyerere has been a powerful voice in calling for international action against white-minority rule in South Africa and for a new world economic order.

Mr. Mwinyi is a devout Moslem and, like Mr. Nyerere, a committed socialist. He has inherited severe economic problems, including sagging agricultural output.

He has a reputation for honesty and flexibility. As president of Zanzibar, he liberalized trade and allowed businessmen to open foreign exchange accounts.

Mr. Mwinyi, who studied education in England, has held the posts of ambassador to Egypt and home affairs minister on the mainland.

Malaysia Begins Prosecution of Journalists Under Secrecy Act

By Barbara Crosscote

SINGAPORE — Malaysia, citing the Official Secrets Act, has begun to prosecute journalists who gain access to unpublished government reports.

On Friday the Malaysian police arrested a 27-year-old reporter for the country's leading English-language daily, The New Straits Times. He had written in January about government plans to acquire Airborne Warning and Control System planes from the United States.

The arrest follows the conviction last month of James Clad, a foreign correspondent in Malaysia for the Far Eastern Economic Review. Until this year only three other people had been convicted under the act, all of them opposition politicians.

The journalist arrested this week, Sabry Sharif, was charged on two counts: obtaining an internal defense report and using the information to write an article.

Mr. Sabry pleaded not guilty Saturday to the charges. His trial is likely to take place in February, according to an official Malaysian television news report.

In October Mr. Clad was fined \$4,150 for reporting in July on a cabinet document, "A Managed and Controlled Relationship With the People's Republic of China."

Links with China are a sensitive issue in Malaysia, which has a large ethnic Chinese minority and which was torn by an armed campaign by ethnic Chinese Communists from 1948 to 1960. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad is due to make his first official trip to China this month.

At his trial, Mr. Clad, 38, pleaded guilty on the advice of his lawyers and of Derek Davies, editor of the magazine. In an interview, Mr. Clad said this was done to avoid further criminal charges against him and to reduce the possibility that officials suspected of

having given him the information also would be arrested.

Mr. Clad was the first journalist arrested under the act, which was introduced by the British in 1950 and rewritten by an independent Malaysian government in 1972. Last year the act was further strengthened by the government of Mr. Mahathir.

Malaysian news organizations, and foreign publications distributed in the country, are supervised closely by the government. Broadcasting and the national press agency, Bernama, are government controlled. Local reporters say they can come under considerable pressure not to write about sensitive subjects.

Foreign correspondents may enter Malaysia freely, but there have been cases recently in which the government has held up the distribution of foreign publications because of dissatisfaction with their coverage of the country.

According to a study of the implications of the Official Secrets Act made recently by Paulyn Chin of

The New Straits Times, the law is so stringent that a journalist could be committing an offense without asking for information not made public by the government.

In an article published in October, Miss Chin wrote that a Malaysian legal expert, when asked for an example, told her, "Strictly speaking, you can get in trouble even by asking a government official 'When will the next election be?'"

Judicial rulings in the case of one of three opposition politicians convicted under the act made clear that secret information photocopied and sent through the mail anonymously also was covered by the law.

In that case, Daulkifil Abdul Hamid, a vice president of a political party in Sabah state, had argued in an appeal that the government document on Filipino immigrants in Sabah, which he made public, had been mailed to him unsolicited. The judge said that made no difference and dismissed the appeal.

Soviet Agrees to Allow Interview of KGB Defector

(Continued from Page 1)

would make him a millionaire. He said he refused to sign it.

"According to their contract," he said, "I was supposed to do nothing. The only thing I was supposed to do was to live and keep silent in the United States. And I would be one of the consultants."

U.S. officials had been exultant about obtaining Mr. Yurchenko. On Oct. 11, the State Department formally confirmed his presence in the United States and described him as the deputy chief of foreign intelligence for the KGB with personal responsibility for directing all

KGB operations in Canada and the United States.

U.S. sources have said he identified two former U.S. intelligence officers as Soviet agents. One, Edward L. Howard, 34, escaped his home in New Mexico after being interviewed by FBI agents in late September. He was last reported in Helsinki. The other is still under surveillance.

Mr. Yurchenko's connection to other developments, including several defections by West German intelligence officials, remains only speculative.

A former counterintelligence official, who spoke on the condition

he not be named, told The Associated Press on Monday night that Mr. Yurchenko "turned over what we call chicken feed."

"He certainly would have known a lot more than has come out," the former official said.

(AP, UPI, WP)

A Moscow News Event

Serge Schmemmann of The New York Times reported from Moscow: Although Mr. Yurchenko and his defection had never been mentioned in the Soviet press, his return to the Soviet fold was a major event on evening television news here.

Soviet viewers saw the mustachioed renegade — identified only as a Soviet diplomat, with no mention of the KGB — reading out his statement claiming that he had been kidnapped by American agents.

The news conference seemed to reflect, above all, Moscow's satisfaction at recouping on the humiliating publicity in the West given Mr. Yurchenko's defection, and before that the flight of the KGB chief in Britain, Oleg A. Gordiyevsky, and the ensuing expulsions by London and Moscow of 31 of each other's diplomats.

U.S. Arms Makers Visit Chinese Military Plants

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A group of U.S. arms industry executives has completed an unpublished weeklong visit to Beijing as part of an "exploratory mission" to learn more about China's military industry and its needs.

The group, which is to travel outside Beijing for another week, left the Chinese capital Monday for Xian, a center for aircraft production.

The visit, a first for China, appeared to point toward further military cooperation between the United States and China. It followed a recent decision in Washington to make the first government-to-government offer of a

military sale to China. The sale would include technology and equipment to modernize the Chinese production of artillery ammunition.

Roger W. Sullivan, the delegation leader and executive vice president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, said the executives were not here on a selling mission. Rather, he said, they were part of a process of discussion and familiarization that probably would lead to sales and some forms of cooperative U.S.-Chinese ventures in military industry.

Mr. Sullivan said the group of 18 executives from major U.S. companies — including Boeing, Ford, Honeywell, Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, Martin Marietta and Rockwell International — were well received by the Chinese and were given considerable access to the military industry.

Group members have visited electronics factories and an armored-vehicle plant, and were to see aircraft and shipbuilding facilities in the course of their stay.

Although the business executives were described as decision makers in their fields, their visit has gone unreported by the Chinese press so far.

Military sales are a sensitive issue for China. Both the Chinese and the Americans have been proceeding at a slow, deliberate pace in the area.

Asked about the purpose of the group's visit, Mr. Sullivan said that "it's long been an assumption of U.S. policy" that "a normalization of military relations was an integral part of the whole process of normalization."

Chinese Abort 33% Of All Pregnancies

Reuters

BEIJING — China released Tuesday figures showing that about a third of all pregnancies in the country last year were aborted.

Health Ministry officials said there were about 18 million births in China in 1984 and 8.89 million abortions. The officials denied that the authorities had forced the abortions as part of efforts to restrict population growth.

In August, the U.S. Congress blocked funds intended for a United Nations population program as a result of reports of forced abortions in China. Only 5.3 percent of married women in the childbearing age group use contraceptive pills.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Stopping the Trade Battle

Seeking, in 1940, to dissuade Britain's ponderous labor unions from demanding higher wages for their war effort, John Maynard Keynes became frustrated with what he called a process of "slow talk." Current attempts to free up world trade are equally frustrating. It may be a full year before real negotiations begin.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the world prospered as successive rounds of multilateral bargaining under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, helped to lower international trade barriers. Increasingly, the industrialized countries accepted the principle of free competition. This raised industrial efficiency, boosted employment and helped keep inflation down. The last decade, unhappily, has seen this process reversed. Not only have both Europe and America been re-erecting the barriers to imports, they also have been dumping their products, particularly farm goods, abroad at subsidized prices. This delays the conquest of inflation, depresses business, aggravates Third World indebtedness and almost certainly, on balance, leads to a loss of jobs.

The importance of getting on with a new round of trade negotiations lies in the probability that if things do not get better they will get worse. But the new talks will not begin until it is clear exactly what is to be negotiated. Traditionally, bargaining within GATT has concentrated on liberalizing trade in industrial goods. This time, however, there is strong pressure to include farm goods, and that places the European Community, with its extravagant agricultural policy, on the defensive. And the United States is putting many Third World countries on the defensive by demanding that trade in services—banking, insurance, communications, computer software and other sectors—should be on the bargaining table as well.

More flexibility is needed if the real business of trade liberalization is to begin again.

The world can hardly prosper if Europe—and America—stay locked into import-protection policies to feather their farmers, both rich and poor. And it is doubtful whether this is the right moment to include services in the trade bargaining process. The poorer countries' fear of being invaded by the service sectors of the rich probably is exaggerated. But it is more important, immediately, to reverse the move toward protection in industry and agriculture than to bring services into the procedure.

A new round of GATT talks will be no panacea for the world's economic ills. It will be slow. And it will not correct the major imbalances of today—the Third World debt problem, America's huge trade deficit and Japan's awe-inspiring surplus. The whole point of such bargaining is to try to match each country's gains and concessions. This cannot substitute for the macroeconomic adjustments—the changes in fiscal and monetary policies, exchange rates and policies to control inflation—that are needed to produce a better pattern of international payments.

But the promise offered by a new round of GATT negotiations is, in the long run, immense. Lower trade barriers, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull insisted while World War II was still raging, can put the world back on the path to higher living standards, greater efficiency and lower international strife. The alternative—expressed clearly last week by Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative—is bleak. If there is no GATT round, America will make bilateral trade pacts, effectively negating the postwar system of nondiscrimination between individual countries. This can be the route down which Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's economics minister, led Nazi Germany—economic autarky such as is practiced today by the Communist world.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

'Summit Syndrome': Reagan Must Beware

By Daniel Schorr

WASHINGTON — A series of intensive briefings, called "fine-tuning," are giving President Reagan a firm grasp of administration positions for his meetings Nov. 19 and 20 with Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Geneva. What the briefings cannot do is immunize him against Summit Syndrome—a tendency toward impetuosity on the lonely peaks of statesmanship, marked by unpremeditated remarks and sometimes producing unexpected outcomes.

Those of us familiar with 30 years of superpower summitry can recall some of the consequences of impromptu top-level diplomacy.

Perhaps the most successful East-West summit meeting since the war, from the American viewpoint, was the first. In Geneva, in 1955, Nikita S. Khrushchev failed to lure President Dwight D. Eisenhower into a one-on-one conversation with himself or with Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Mr. Eisenhower's wartime comrade-in-arms, who had been brought along for that specific purpose. Mr. Khrushchev complained in his memoirs that Mr. Eisenhower had been "much too dependent on his advisers," acting like "dutiful schoolboy" to his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles.

What Mr. Khrushchev did not know was that, in deciding to go to Geneva, Mr. Eisenhower had overrudden Secretary Dulles and the Republican old guard, who feared he might "give away the store," as they believed President Roosevelt had done at Yalta and Potsdam.

The surprise proposal for "open skies" arms-control inspection, which turned out to be a public-relations triumph, had been developed secretly for the president by a non-governmental task force headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, unknown to the State and Defense departments. It was perhaps overconfidence, nurtured by success at the Geneva, that led President Eisenhower into a grave misunderstanding when he next met Mr. Khrushchev, at Camp

David, Maryland, in the fall of 1959.

As told to me by the late Llewellyn K. Thompson, a two-time ambassador to Moscow, the president at one point invited Mr. Khrushchev for a walk to see a new bowling alley and went off with him, accompanied only by a Soviet interpreter. When they returned, three-quarters of an hour later, Mr. Eisenhower said they had not discussed anything substantive enough to warrant dictating a memorandum of conversation.

It later developed that during their stroll, the president had agreed innocently with Mr. Khrushchev that the situation in Berlin, a four-power island inside East Germany, was "abnormal" and that some new arrangement could be discussed.

Mr. Khrushchev left Camp David convinced that the United States was ready to make concessions on the status of the divided city—an idea of which he quickly was disabused in a State Department statement, which provoked a furious speech in which Mr. Khrushchev charged a double-cross. It was undoubtedly this, as much as the incident over the shooting down of the U-2 spy plane, that led Mr. Khrushchev to storm out of the 1960 meeting in Paris.

The subject of Berlin came up again when President John F. Kennedy met with Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna in June 1961, again with serious consequences. Mr. Khrushchev took offense at the president's warning about "misadventure," which the Soviet leader termed patronizing and threatening. A blustering Mr. Khrushchev announced that he would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and convert Berlin into a "free city." A conciliatory sounding Mr. Kennedy, while assuring U.S. rights, said that he did not doubt the situation in Berlin was unsatisfactory but that this should not upset the balance of power. Mr. Khrushchev shrewdly drew his conclusions.

The Soviet leader wrote in his memoirs that he found Mr. Kennedy "a reasonable man" who "was interested in finding a peaceful solution to world problems and in avoiding conflict with the Soviet Union." So, Mr. Khrushchev concluded, "I think he knew he wouldn't be justified in starting a war over Berlin."

Mr. Kennedy knew, as he later said, that he had created "a terrible problem" in Mr. Khrushchev's perception that he was inexperienced



"Those were the good old days."

and weak. Seeking to dispel that, Mr. Kennedy called up the military reserves, increased the defense budget and urged Americans to build bomb shelters. But, in August, the wall between East and West Berlin started to rise, and in his memoirs Mr. Khrushchev boasted, "I think it was a great victory for us, and it was won without firing a shot." Vienna had turned out to be a costly summit meeting for America.

The Nixon and Ford summit meetings produced no such dramatic fallout, although aides remained traumatized by the dangers of direct diplomacy. For example, when President Richard M. Nixon, during his third summit session with Leonid I. Brezhnev, in June 1974, strolled off with him to a grove near his Crimean villa, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the White House chief of staff, Alexander M. Haig Jr., clustered with staff members at the swimming pool, wondering nervously what the two leaders might be talking about—and possibly deciding. But Mr. Nixon later satisfied his aides

that he had said nothing to mislead Mr. Brezhnev about U.S. policy. President Gerald R. Ford, in his 1975 meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Vladivostok, reached an agreement in principle that set the stage for the SALT-2 agreement. But Mr. Ford never strayed from what was basically a Kissinger script, nor did he meet alone with Mr. Brezhnev.

Now it is President Reagan's turn with Mr. Gorbachev. Undoubtedly, Mr. Gorbachev would look for opportunities for a private, informal conversation. If history is any guide, Mr. Reagan should be on guard against generalities with unaccustomed meanings. In the heady atmosphere, the urge will be strong to write a page of history with a new "spirit of Geneva." That should be guarded against, lest the president fall into the Summit Syndrome.

The writer, who has covered almost all East-West summit meetings, is now national affairs correspondent for National Public Radio. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

In France, A Problem Of Identity

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The most interesting, and disturbing, French political phenomenon as this country moves toward crucial parliamentary elections next year is a chubby, pink-faced, platinum blond named Jean-Marie Le Pen.

Mr. Le Pen, 56, heads a party called the National Front, grown suddenly in the last couple of years from a thuggish fringe group on the extreme right to a percent of the vote, which would mean 30 to 40 assembly seats under the new system of proportional representation.

The other major parties have denounced him. He has been called a Fascist, a racist, an anti-Semite on the basis of his arguments; a liar, a slanderer, a purveyor of disinformation on the basis of his method.

At his party's national convention last weekend, he denied all that, saying he was being made a victim of "political apartheid." He attacks everybody else, condemning France's Fifth Republic as "powerless," its administration as "bureaucratic totalitarianism," its Jewish intellectuals as "racist," and its educational system as Marxist.

He delivers his long, rambling speeches with a warm smile, lively but modest gestures, lots of amusing quips. His supporters roar approval, chant his name, stand and applaud rhythmically. His posters show him with a strip of red cloth across his mouth. The caption reads: "Le Pen tells the truth but he is being gagged." The truth is precisely that his mean-minded message, offered with cheerful, charming style, is getting across. The message is that the problems of France all stem from the influx of migrants, specifically Arabs and Africans. Mr. Le Pen has two themes, foreigners and crime in the streets, which he suggests are synonymous. He appeals to the utmost of French chauvinism and xenophobia.

Mr. Le Pen's campaign has been amplified by an extraordinary demographic projection published in the mass-circulation Le Figaro-Magazine. Under the title "Will we still be French in 30 years?" it shows France's symbolic Marianne veiled and jeweled as an Arab princess.

Le Figaro claims that by 2015, "non-European foreigners" will dominate France, destroy its culture, make Islam its prevailing religion, and tip it "over into the Third World unless something is done now."

Recruitment of foreign workers was halted years ago and immigration is tightly controlled, so putting the issue as a matter of border surveillance is a euphemism. What the National Front proposes is to cut off social security and other nondiscriminating rights and benefits for these "foreigners" in an attempt to drive them out. French-born children of the migrants are included.

The longstanding law that anybody born in France has a right to French citizenship is challenged under the evasive charge that this constitutes "automatic naturalization." Being "truly French" is not defined, but a "swarthy" skin is considered one sign of foreignness.

In some ways, Mr. Le Pen's rise parallels periodic surges of the extreme right in France, historically with Jews as the scapegoat but this time focused on Arabs. It is an irony that he is winning popularity as the Communist Party declines; it is down now to about 10 percent. Undoubtedly, a substantial number of ex-Communist voters have switched to the opposite extreme.

Some officials of the Socialist government tend to dismiss Mr. Le Pen on the ground that traditionally the extremes in France add up to around 20 percent and that the only difference now is that the balance has shifted to the right. This is true.

This tends to disguise the fact that the ruling Socialists and the conservative opposition have sought to exploit the National Front against the other. The Socialists accuse the conservatives of secret collusion, although they evidently hope that Mr. Le Pen's group will prevent the respectable right from winning an absolute majority. The conservatives blame the Socialists for fanning Mr. Le Pen's popularity with their "tax" policies and their electoral reform.

Both sides are playing with fire. Both have had to accept "immigration" and crime as campaign issues. Under Mr. Le Pen's attack, France's self-image as a land of assured freedom and liberal hospitality is more endangered than its Frenchness.

The New York Times

LETTERS

Nicaragua's Colors

The editorial "True Colors in Managua" (Oct. 19) is a caricature of the ethnic diversity and ignorance so often displayed in North American writings about Nicaragua.

The editorial dismisses the U.S.-sponsored "contra" war as a cause of the Sandinistas' recent suspension of civil liberties, arguing, "a more likely explanation is an eruption of discontent over a crumbling economy and military conscription." Is the argument that the contra war is an important cause of the economy's crumbling and the main cause of the need for conscription too complex for the New York Times to follow?

Meanwhile, the Times has unearthed the adjective "anti-leftist" to describe the contra. But what on earth does "anti-leftist" mean? Are Socialists who are disaffected with the Sandinistas and are fighting with the contra "anti-leftist"? How about the Misquito Indians fighting for a different part of Nicaraguan territory? And what of the campesinos forcibly recruited by the contra? Are they "anti-leftists"?

JOHN W. FANESTIL
Oxford, England

Marcos's Election Gamble

President Ferdinand Marcos, whose misrule is crushing the Philippines, has finally done something encouraging. By calling a presidential election for Jan. 17, he has acknowledged the contention of his many critics, domestic and foreign, that the mandate he now enjoys is inadequate and that the situation in the Philippines requires action. His offer opens up a vista that did not exist as long as he insisted he would serve until his term expired in 1987.

Most informed observers concluded some time ago that it was foolish to expect real reform from the authoritarian Mr. Marcos, an expert in manipulating the political game to his ends, and those of his corrupt cronies. The question, which had not been answered satisfactorily, was whether the United States might somehow undo Mr. Marcos's effort to board himself in behind his country's democratic forms and its usefulness to U.S. strategic interests. With Mr. Marcos now committed to risking his power in an early election, a new set of calculations enters in.

Mr. Marcos well knows, or he should, how suspect are elections in which, as former Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus has warned, "the dictator himself is to be a candidate, [retaining] all his absolute power and his con-

trol of the army, the Commission on Elections, the secret police, all national media, and all significant public and private funds."

So Mr. Marcos, to ensure that his offer of elections serves his nation's interest, must outline promptly the procedure for fairness he has in mind. The traditional way for dictators to let go—even those who, like Mr. Marcos, exploit the forms of democracy—is simply to step down and yield the field to national forces, including the military and the political parties. How else does Mr. Marcos expect to gain respect for the new elections?

Cynics suggest that Mr. Marcos called the early elections merely to embarrass his political opposition, which he has done his best to keep weak and divided, and to quiet what he calls "childish claims"—many from the best American sources—that he has lost touch with the people. If that is true, then the United States has its job cut out for it: to persuade Mr. Marcos to follow through on his promise of elections, a promise he already appears to be hedging. President Reagan is increasingly being drawn into the effort to save the Philippines from Ferdinand Marcos. He can expect no better opportunity for a long time.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

U.S. Power in the Philippines

Are we condemned to watch the lone bastion of American military power in Southeast Asia fall? What are the threats to the U.S. bases—and to the Philippines as an ally?

The expansion of the New People's Army is the first threat. Manila estimates this force's strength at 9,000 men. The Pentagon puts the figure at 16,500. Intelligence sources say the Communist insurgency is growing daily.

A second threat is the clamor by opposition politicians and some members of the Marcos government for a U.S. withdrawal from Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base. An American retirement to Guam and Taiwan Island would cost upward of \$8 billion. Defense Department sources say, and would mean a serious loss of the U.S. strategic advantage in Southeast Asia.

One answer to the military threat is strong American support for the efforts of General Fidel Ramos, the acting chief of staff, to re-

form and re-equip the Philippine Army. American sources report that soldiers often lack shoes and ammunition, that rifles and machine guns are sold to the insurgents and that capable young officers are sidetracked in favor of friends of Mr. Marcos and his cabal.

General Ramos has made a good start. The United States intends to increase the number of training teams that instruct the Philippine Army in maintenance, logistics and administration. There is no question now, however, of employing American soldiers as advisers in field operations against the insurgents.

Should the insurgents close on the U.S. bases, then the United States might be forced to use military means to defend them. That would lead to cries of "another Vietnam," which, although persuasive to many, would be tripe. What the United States would be defending from the bases is the power balance in an explosive corner of the world.

—Syndicated columnist Drew Middleton

Botha's Dilemma, and a Daring Way Out of It

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG — The government of President Pieter W. Botha has fallen between stools. Its reform program has proved too limited to capture black imaginations but too extensive enough to forfeit the confidence of hard-line Afrikaner voters.

The result is a devastating combination of black unrest and white backlash that revealed itself in a series of by-elections last week.

The government appears to have persuaded itself that the unrest is not the result of black anger but is the work of a few agitators. Its solution is to use tougher security measures, not a new political approach.

The by-election results should be no cause for alarm. The government has a two-thirds majority over all other parties combined, and computer predictions show that the 17.2-percent swing in the by-elections to the far-rightist parties would enable them to win only 6 more seats than the 18 now held by the breakaway Conservative Party of Andries Treurnicht.

But the Botha government has a deep-rooted fear of seeing its power base in the white Afrikaner tribe eroded. The thought that the far-rightist parties may become the new custodians of Afrikaner nationalism's holy grail is a nightmare that cannot be dispelled by new English votes.

Mr. Botha said he would "take cognizance of why people voted the way they did." That probably means he will move even more cautiously with his reforms, and crack down harder on the perceived agitators.

But slower reforms and harsher action in the townships can only increase black anger, leading to more unrest, which in turn will result in a stepping up of the international sanctions campaign and a further loss of business confidence,

causing more economic hardship and more of a white backlash: a vicious cycle.

A leader in Mr. Botha's position is bound to lose hard-line support as soon as he declares in favor of reform. If he then moves forward halfheartedly, he fails to win new support from the recipients of his reforms. Nor does his tentative-ness bring back the hard-liners.

Mr. Botha's ambiguity has caused a crisis of confidence in his leadership. The issue now, many believe, is whether a bold leap could persuade black South Africans that the government really intends to dismantle apartheid. Those who favor such a course suggest it might unfold with this kind of declaration of intent:

1. The government declares its intent to rescind all apartheid legislation within one year, during which time it will begin negotiations with representatives from all sectors of the community to devise a nonracial and nondiscriminatory constitutional system.

2. The government makes only one advance stipulation, that it will insist on agreed, permanently entrenched safeguards for minority groups so that apartheid is not replaced by another system of racial oppression.

3. As a gesture of good faith, the government announces the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other members of the African National Congress imprisoned for life.

4. The government invites the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, to return to South Africa under indemnity from arrest to take part in the constitutional talks.

5. The government hopes the ANC will make a

reciprocal gesture by suspending its campaign of violence. The government notes that the ANC has always claimed that it turned to violence only because it was deprived of the right to campaign for change by constitutional means.

6. The government announces the release of all persons who have been detained under emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act since the current unrest began, and the withdrawal of all charges against them.

7. The government again hopes that the persons concerned will make a reciprocal gesture by using their influence to bring an end to the widespread unrest in the country.

8. The government appeals to the international community, and especially neighboring states in southern Africa, to cease all hostile acts against South Africa and to use their influence to help stabilize the country.

Such a declaration would have a galvanizing effect. Doubtless there would be a further loss of voter support on the right, but many other whites anxious to see genuine reform would rally behind the government.

Black leaders would be certain to respond positively. The level of unrest would diminish, and, with support replacing threats from abroad, business confidence would recover. An improved economic climate would help limit the growth of both white reaction and black extremism.

Those who support this approach do not pretend that a transition to a new nonracial society would be easy. But they believe it offers a fair chance to end the vicious cycle of black unrest and white backlash.

The writer is a special correspondent covering South Africa for The Washington Post.

Baker's Latin Debt Proposal: Positive, but Impractical

By Jorge G. Castañeda

WASHINGTON — There is much to be said for Treasury Secretary James Baker's highly touted initiative on Third World debt. What cannot be said is that it will provide a long-term solution to the critical debt problem that countries such as Mexico are facing today.

Mr. Baker's plan comes down to three points. First, it offers a conceptual shift of emphasis from austerity and economic adjustments to economic growth. Then, in order to finance that growth, the plan proposes an increase in lending to debtor countries by commercial banks; the World Bank also might eventually provide guarantees for new private loans. Finally, Mr. Baker calls for structural reforms in the indebted nations; it considers deregulated, market-oriented and open economies necessary in order to make economic growth truly self-sustained.

Insofar as the Baker proposal marks a change in the Reagan administration's policy toward the Latin American debt dilemma, it is unquestionably a positive development. By admitting that a new policy is necessary, it implicitly recognizes what many already knew: that the remedies stitched together under dire circumstances during the Mexican crash of 1982 have not worked.

To the extent that Baker's approach emphasizes growth, it implies that the United States finally has understood that all debt service and no growth make for an explosive political situation in most debtor countries. In fact, this realization probably led to the new plan. It was becoming obvious that by sacrificing everything—growth, investments, imports and living standards—to

meet interest payments, Latin American nations were seriously straining their social and political fabric.

Unfortunately, the new U.S. strategy does not directly address this key problem, and it may even make it worse. Despite its positive features, Secretary Baker's plan appears to represent a last-ditch effort to keep Latin loans performing—that is, paying interest—at all costs.

Mexico's situation, even before the September earthquakes, illustrates

The plan appears to be a last-ditch effort to keep Latin loans performing at all costs.

the problem. The economy went through a severe adjustment in 1983 and the first half of 1984. Gross national product shrank 5 percent the first year and stagnated the first half of the next year. Real wages decreased by nearly 40 percent, but inflation, public spending and trade deficits were brought under control. Largely because of this, the economy racked up a hefty surplus in its foreign accounts. That surplus was used to pay the \$12 billion to \$14 billion per year—or 55 percent to 60 percent of export earnings—owed up by service of the \$95-billion debt.

But by mid-1984 it became clear that the political and social costs of orthodox adjustment policies were becoming dangerously high. Consequently, President Miguel de la Ma-

drid eased up on those policies and began spending; the Mexican economy, which responds to public policy in Pavlovian fashion, began growing. During the last quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of this year, it grew at a 7-percent annual rate. Jobs were being created, investment was up, and the mood in Mexico was changing, from despair and resignation to a glimmer of hope and optimism.

It was not to be. As before, growth brought skyrocketing imports (mainly from the United States) and stagnating exports. The trade surplus shrank 48 percent during the first seven months of 1985. Almost overnight it became evident that Mexico either could continue servicing its debt or continue growing. It could not do both. Mr. de la Madrid chose prudence; a moderate, medium-term restructuring of the economy, continued interest payments and a new recession for the second half of 1985.

The bottom line is that without substantial new lending or a sharp cut in debt service—from around 55 percent of export earnings to around 25 percent—the Mexican economy cannot grow. And without growth, which Mexico has experienced uninterrupted since 1940, it is only a matter of time before the country's political stability is brought into question. But new funds, even if they were available in sufficient quantity (which is doubtful), would only postpone the problem, compounding it. New debts this year mean more interest to pay next year and every year after. These are the problems that the Baker plan does not address.

Furthermore, although a drastic

overhaul of the Mexican economy is necessary, it is far from certain that World Bank and U.S. conditionality would facilitate that overhaul. The de la Madrid administration already has begun implementing many of the reforms in question: a liberalization of foreign investment restrictions; a lowering of the protectionist walls around Mexican industry, a cutback in the state-owned sector.

And already Mr. de la Madrid is feeling the political heat. He is felled many nationalist and "statist" demons. If, in addition, the reforms are perceived as being the result of U.S. pressure, that heat may become unbearable. Very little can be achieved in Mexico without U.S. support; even less can be done if that support is too obtrusive. In this sense, the Baker plan may make a difficult situation worse.

The earthquakes that struck Mexico City on Sept. 19-20 offered an opportunity for the United States to help Mexico find its way out of the debt crisis in a realistic, long-term manner: by convincing private U.S. banks that the only way for Mexico to avoid paying no interest later is to pay less interest now. Instead, Mr. Baker came up with a quick fix: new loans to meet payments, new interest to be paid next year, new reforms to make things seem "structural." Missed opportunities are the stuff major crises are made of: Mexico will not be an exception.

The contributor, a writer and professor of political science at the National University of Mexico, is currently a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Greece's 'Crisis of Rebirth'

PARIS — Greece is passing through a crisis of rebirth. The vital need is not merely a revision of the Constitution, but a revision of almost everything. Greece is not a poor country. This-sally alone could support the whole country with its wheat. But it does not. Why? The answer is that Greece's finances are not based on scientific principle: that taxes are not all paid; that the Customs system is antiquated; that justice is slow; and that economic development is backward. Even men educated for the work of reform are wanting. It is the dearth of such men that presents perhaps the greatest difficulty to M. Eleutherios Venizelos, the new Prime Minister. The revolution that condemned the old chiefs has laid a greater burden on the new leader. Greece, awakening, demands more than mere political ability.

1935: New Hope for Lower Tariffs

PRAQUE — Proof of hope among the world's governments for downward revision of tariff rates through international agreements was supplied by J. Butler Wright, American Minister to Czechoslovakia. He quoted Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who recently told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce: "Our program envisages that the important nations of the world will proceed gradually... to readjust to a more reasonable level the existing excessive tariffs." The speaker added that a League of Nations committee has adopted a resolution stating that the removal of arbitrary trade restrictions was indispensable to economic recovery. Mr. Wright also quoted Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain: "The lowering of trade barriers is one of the fundamental tasks of the present time."

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INSIGHTS



New Soviet immigrants waiting for their turn to be processed by officials at the Ben-Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv.

Soviet Appears to Be Searching for Way To Redefine Its Relationship With Israel

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — As at least three Warsaw Pact nations inched closer toward restoring some diplomatic links with Israel, the Soviet Union appeared to be searching for a way to redefine its relationship with the Jewish state in order to become a player in the arena of Middle East peace negotiations.

That was the assessment of senior Israeli foreign policy advisers here and of Western diplomats in Moscow and Warsaw. However, many of the diplomats cautioned against expecting any early breakthrough either in a restoration of the Soviet-Israeli diplomatic ties, which were severed in 1967, or in any large-scale increase in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

Press reports here and in Europe of secret deals involving the imminent transfer of up to 20,000 Soviet Jews to Israel could be part of a Soviet campaign to defuse the emigration issue before the Geneva meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, diplomatic sources in Moscow and Israeli officials said.

The Israeli officials insisted that there is no basis for optimism about a change in Soviet emigration policy and characterized reports of a pending Moscow-Tel Aviv airlift of Soviet Jews as "wishful thinking."

Less auspicious, however, have been diplomatic contacts suggesting that Soviet bloc countries, with Soviet approval, are moving toward re-establishing low-level diplomatic relations with Israel.

Poland and Israel already have agreed to restore limited ties and soon will announce the opening of interest sections in Warsaw and Tel Aviv, according to government officials in Jerusalem and in Warsaw. Romania currently is the only Soviet bloc country with ties to Israel.

The Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who met at the United Nations last month with his counterparts from Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, said last week that he had received signals from two East European countries in addition to Poland that they, too, were interested in strengthening ties with Israel.

While Mr. Shamir would not name the two countries, they are widely presumed to be Hungary and Bulgaria.

HOWEVER, an informed Israeli government source said, "We are not at a stage with any Eastern European country that is near to the point that we have with Poland."

East European sources in Moscow have denied reports that Hungary — which is said to have the largest Jewish population in the Soviet bloc outside the Soviet Union — was considering restoring ties with Israel.

Western diplomats in Warsaw said that Poland's renewal of ties with Israel may serve as a model for similar moves by Hungary and Bulgaria, and that their capitals, Budapest and

Sofia, could serve as connecting points for air service between the Soviet Union and Israel.

The diplomats noted that unlike Romania, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria are unwaveringly loyal to the Soviet foreign policy line and could provide a more reliable link for Soviet-Israeli contacts.

In confirming Poland's intention to restore some ties with Israel, officials in Warsaw stressed their adherence to the Soviet policy of calling for Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 Middle East war, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the convening of an international conference on Middle East peace that includes the Soviet Union.

In addition to the Soviet bloc moves toward some diplomatic ties, there have been other signs of Soviet relaxation toward Israel. The first was in July, when Israel's ambassador in

Israel could be viewed as another indication of Mr. Gorbachev's apparent efforts to rid Soviet diplomacy of obstacles as it pursues high-priority economic objectives.

RENEWAL of ties between Israel and the Warsaw Pact nations would give the Soviet Union and its financially strapped satellites enhanced access to financial sources in the West, analysts in Jerusalem said.

For example, the Polish government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, isolated by much of the West after the imposition of martial law in 1981, remains anxious to strengthen contacts outside Eastern Europe in the search for Western technology to modernize Poland's economy.

Like other Soviet bloc countries, Poland views Israel as a potential source of economic exchange, according to Western diplomats in Warsaw.

Bulgaria is the Soviet Union's closest ally in Europe and has played surrogate for Soviet foreign policy moves in the past. A Bulgarian connection to Israel would be the closest the Soviet Union could come to ties with Israel short of direct diplomatic relations, Western diplomats in Warsaw said.

From a broader perspective, the Soviet Union's apparent overtures to Israel can be viewed as an attempt by the Kremlin to clear the way for a more active diplomatic role in the Middle East, according to Israeli officials and Western and Middle East diplomats in Moscow.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly last month, the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, suggested that the Soviet Union could participate in an international forum to initiate Middle East peace talks if it re-established diplomatic relations with Israel.

However, the usually well-informed Soviet journalist Victor Louis said that restoration of relations with Israel and Soviet participation in Middle East peace talks were viewed in the Kremlin as separate issues.

Noting that the Soviet Union was the first nation to recognize Israel in 1948, Mr. Louis told the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv that he would not rule out the possibility of a renewal of ties.

"But," Mr. Louis was quoted as saying, "Mr. Peres must not present an ultimatum that if the Soviet Union does not restore relations, it won't be allowed to take part in Middle East peace negotiations. This approach won't succeed. The relations have to develop by themselves in stages. The issues of the Middle East in general and Israel and the Soviet Jews, these are separate issues."

Analysts in Jerusalem, noting unconfirmed reports that Egypt and Jordan had begun to urge the Soviet Union to restore ties with Israel in order to get an international conference on the Middle East going, said that Moscow would be confronted on the question by its strongest ally in the region — Syria — unless President Hafez al-Assad of Syria won assurances of significant Israeli territorial concessions on the Golan Heights. Israel captured the area from Syria in 1967.

Justice Brennan: In Fighting Trim

U.S. High Court's Strong Liberal Voice Is Louder Than Ever

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Six years ago, Justice William J. Brennan Jr. of the U.S. Supreme Court appeared to be a tired 73-year-old — despondent, frail and thinking about retiring.

Quitting is the last thing on his mind today. Justice Brennan is his ebullient former self: working the crowd at a reception, dancing the night away at a party, traveling to Europe and around the United States.

Now, his friends talk not so much about his retirement, but the renaissance of Justice Brennan.

His rejuvenation could not have come at a more opportune time as far as liberals are concerned. The court is under persistent attack by President Ronald Reagan and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

The attacks are receiving increased attention because Justice Brennan, and more recently, Justice John Paul Stevens, appear to be fighting back in speeches of their own. Such exchanges between the executive branch and Supreme Court justices are rare, particularly for Justice Brennan, a low profile, behind-the-scenes court consensus-builder all his life.

The central topic of the debate — how strictly courts must adhere to the specific intentions of the 18th-century framers of the U.S. Constitution — is fundamental to American government.

More importantly, Justice Brennan's allies off the court and out of government are counting on him to continue leading the resistance within the court to erosion of the precedents of the Earl Warren court, which conservatives regard as prime examples of judicial activism.

FOR five years, observers have been predicting that four or more vacancies would open on the court, giving Mr. Reagan the opportunity to reshape it well into the 21st century. So far there has been one vacancy: Justice Sandra Day O'Connor succeeded Potter Stewart, who retired.

Justice Brennan's vigor suggests that he, like his 76-year-old ally, Justice Thurgood Marshall, will leave only when he has no choice.

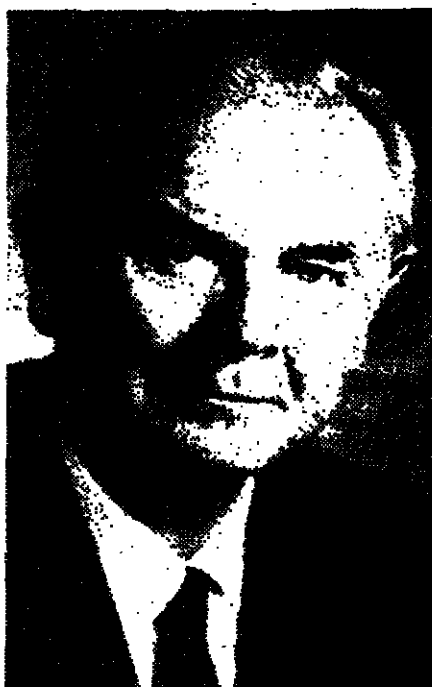
Few men still living have played as important a role as Justice Brennan in creating and maintaining the legacy of the Warren court. He is viewed with begrudging admiration even by those who disagree most strongly with his record.

As the conservative National Review magazine said, "No individual in this country, on or off the court, has had a more profound and sustained impact upon public policy in the United States for the past 27 years."

Justice Brennan's closest friends say his dark period came while Marjorie, his wife of more than 50 years, was gravely ill with cancer. He went home every day at 4:30 P.M. to be with her during the long illness.

In addition, Justice Brennan underwent treatment in 1978 for a cancerous tumor in his throat, and he suffered a mild stroke in 1979.

Noted for his gentility, for putting his arm around the shoulders of friends and casual ac-



William J. Brennan Jr.

quaintances, Justice Brennan stopped going out socially for several years before his wife died in 1982.

The bounce is back in his step, several former clerks and friends noted, and those who have seen him recently say Justice Brennan has put on weight — despite daily stints on his exercise bicycle — and is feeling "very feisty."

This role was not predicted when President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed a state Supreme Court justice from New Jersey to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1956.

He never was considered to be at the far end of the liberal spectrum during the Warren court, but rather was the pragmatic coalition-builder, often in the center of a shifting activist majority with the former justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas to his left.

He made a major impact in that role. Justice Brennan wrote the landmark 1964 opinion in *New York Times v. Sullivan* saying that the press could not be sued for false statements unless those statements were deliberately made. In that case, Justices Black, Douglas and Arthur Goldberg argued a more revolutionary concept that newspapers should never be sued by public officials for libel.

In 1962 Justice Brennan authored the famous *Baker v. Carr* "one-man, one vote" ruling, which for the first time inserted the federal court into what previously had been considered a political preserve.

Justices Black, Douglas and Goldberg are gone. The court has shifted to the right, leaving Justice Marshall, who joined in 1967, and Justice Brennan often isolated.

While Justice Brennan rarely dissented from

majority opinions in the 1960s, he dissents regularly now. Where he wrote ground-breaking rulings in the Warren court, his task of late has been more to forge a coalition to limit erosion of those rulings under Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

IN July, Mr. Meese, speaking to the American Bar Association, condemned some of the court's famous civil rights and civil liberties decisions, saying that recent rulings on church-state separation "would have struck the founding generation as somewhat bizarre."

Mr. Meese said the justices should stick to the literal words of the Constitution and the intentions of its authors "as the only reliable guide."

No current Supreme Court Justice so clearly represents the judicial philosophy that Mr. Meese took on in that speech, Justice Brennan, in his own speech Oct. 12 to about 300 teachers and school administrators, appeared to be responding. Without mentioning Mr. Meese's name, Justice Brennan said that such views were "arrogance cloaked as humility" and simply hid a political bias against the rights of minorities.

Justice Brennan's remarks were interpreted widely as a veiled reply specifically to Mr. Meese. In fact, the speech was drafted in May, two months before Mr. Meese spoke, and the general topic was selected by his hosts.

According to sources, Justice Brennan did not regard the speech as anything out of the ordinary, and was reported to be amused at the attention it got, since he felt he had said it all before.

Indeed, he has been waging war against the Reagan-Meese-Burger judicial philosophy for years, particularly on the conservative idea that modern courts should interpret the Constitution as it might be interpreted by the founders of the nation.

FOR example, in 1983 the court upheld the common practice in state legislatures of having a chaplain say a prayer at the opening of a session. The court, in support of its decision in *Marsh v. Chambers*, noted that the first U.S. Congress in 1789 wrote the First Amendment to the Constitution, that the same Congress opened its sessions with a prayer and that, therefore, the framers of the First Amendment's religious guarantees believed legislative prayer to be constitutional.

Justice Brennan dissented. It is dangerous, he suggested, to let the acts of early congresses be too much of a guide to 20th-century constitutional interpretation.

There are certain "anachronisms in the congressional closet," Justice Brennan wrote. The first Congress, in addition to having prayers, required that those convicted of theft be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.

"We current justices read the Constitution in the only way that we can," Justice Brennan said in his recent speech, "as 20th-century Americans. We look to the history of the time of framing and to the intervening history of interpretation. But the ultimate question must be, what do the words of the text mean in our time?"

Justice Brennan now appears livelier, regularly joining in the sharp questioning on issues he cares about. Few doubt that William J. Brennan Jr. is back in fighting form.



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DINERS CLUB INTERNATIONAL
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Wichita Basks Under International Spotlight As Americans, Foreigners Sing Praises of City

By Scott Kraft

Los Angeles Times Service

WICHITA, Kansas — It began as a simple Chamber of Commerce song-writing contest to get Wichitans excited about Wichita. But now, to the surprise of city boosters, 2,500 armchair songwriters in every U.S. state and nine foreign countries are singing Wichita's praises.

The problem is that most of the composers writing tunes such as "I Left My Heart in Wichita" and "Take Me Back to Wichita, Kansas" have never laid eyes on the place.

"Tell me," one recent caller asked, "just what does Wichita look like?" To hear some of the nonnative lyricists tell it, Wichita is a city of towering smokestacks, sunflower-lined streets, corseted women, pulsating neon lights and backyard oil wells. A place where, as one Californian wrote, "even with its spring tornadoes, you can still grow your potatoes."

Others more accurately describe an aircraft manufacturing center in the heart of wheat and cattle country where the people are friendly, the air is clean and the streets are safe.

Soon after the Chamber of Commerce invited Wichita people to write a song for its annual meeting, and offered a \$1,500 cash prize, songs started flooding in.

The verse offered by Lorraine Myers, of Fair Oaks, California, focused on Wichita's family atmosphere:

*Did you ever see such a man!
She raised us right in Wichita.
Fed us beef and wheat and beans,
Sunflower seeds and collard greens.
Taught us manners and right from wrong
And made us learn to sing this song.*

Among the foreign musical tributes are ones from Kildare, Ireland, and Brisbane, Australia. The composers include students, real estate agents, ministers and even professional musicians.

WORD of the contest spread. Paul Harvey, a former Kansas who is radio commentator, talked it up on his program. Then the British Broadcasting Corp. did a report. Since then, Wichita has received 75 entries a day. A panel of local musicians will select the winner at the chamber's annual meeting Nov. 21.

The rules decree that each song contain the word "Wichita," a requirement that results in creative attempts at rhyme and even more creative spellings.

Janet E. Rowe, of Horseheads, New York, managed to rhyme every line with Wichita:

*Where virile men eat their beef raw,
Where all the sweet ladies wear a bra,
Where every Indian respects his square,
Where fine fish dinners come with slow.*

Nixon, of Trenton, New Jersey, summed up the problem:

*I think that I have never saw
A place as nice as Wichita.
It is my duty now to tell it.
By gum — if I could only spell it!*

So far, only about 300 entries include original lyrics and music, as required. About two-thirds of the entries have come from outside Kansas. Some writers who have never been in Wichita rely on the city's promotional material. Others use almanacs, encyclopedias and road maps. They sing of Interstate 35, the cottonwood tree (the state tree) and the meadowlark (the state bird).

Peculiarities in local parlance trip up a few songwriters. Several have the Arkansas River winding through downtown Wichita, which it does, but rhyming Arkansas with Wichita, which it does not. It is the "Ark-kansas" River in Kansas.

Area businesses recently added to the \$1,500 cash prize. They are offering about \$10,500 in merchandise and services, such as camping equipment, flying lessons, free airline tickets and a year's supply of blue jeans.

The city of 280,000 is enjoying the kind of image-raising that money could not buy.

"We've tried hundreds of times to raise the profile of Wichita," said Dorothy Schmitt, a chamber vice president. Now, she said, "we have realized millions of dollars' worth of publicity, and what's nice is that we didn't expect it at all."

Wichita, Kansas

12 Month		Stock	Dry, -lg. PE	Sta. 130s		Close
High	Low			High	Low	

65%	50%	Crates	4.50	7.6	6	50%	50%	50%	—	1
35%	19	Crate	5 n		1203	100%	101	100%		
35%	19	Culbros	.80	2.4	15	23	130	30	+	2
35%	13	Culbros			79	1185	15	15	+	2
35%	9%	Curtine	2.20	3.4	5	65	64%	64%	+	2
10%	9%	Curtine	1.00	10.5	39	10%	10%	10%		
38%	30%	Curtine	2.0	2.5	16	18	34%	34%	+	2
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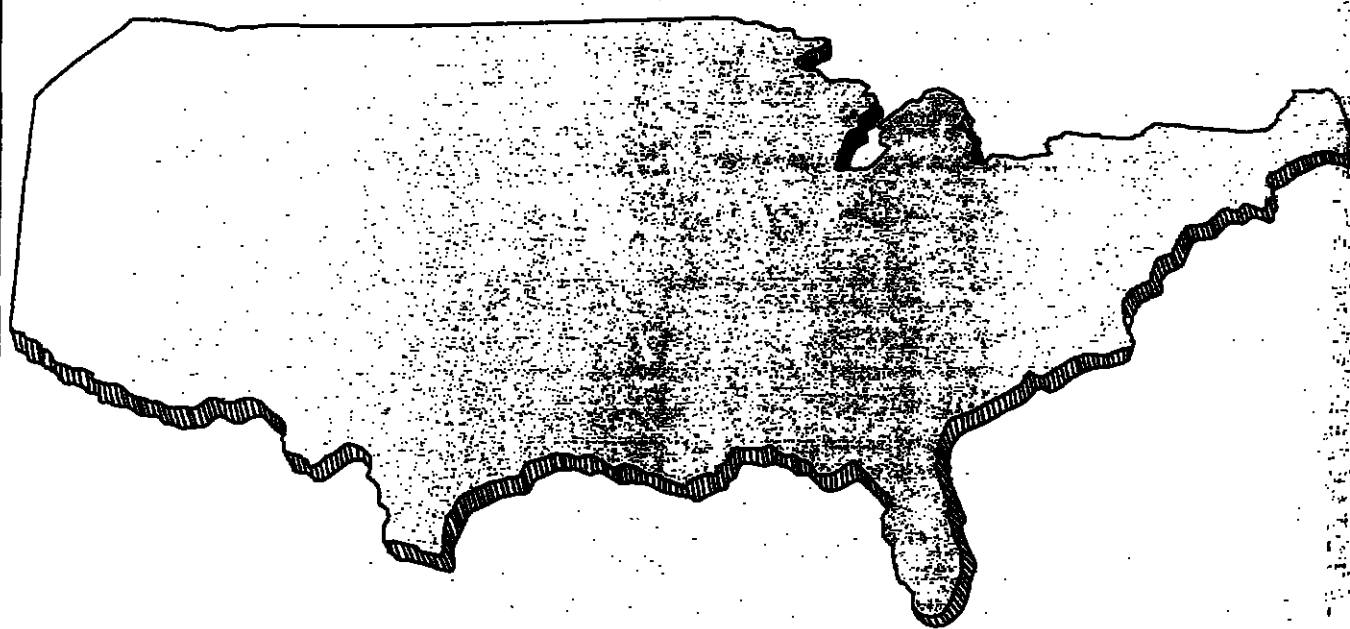
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(Continued on Page 14)

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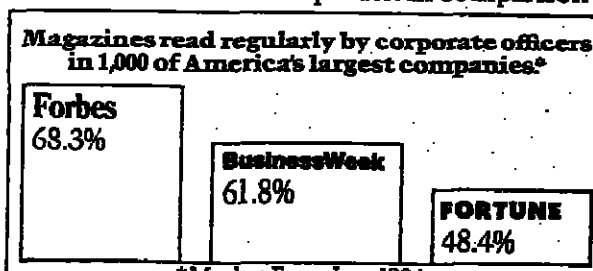


**If your market is corporate America,
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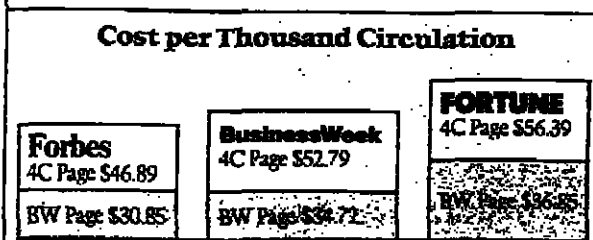
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*Market Facts, Inc. 1984



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BMW Net Rose 12.4%, Fueled by Foreign Sales

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG reported Tuesday that its net profit rose 12.4 percent in the first nine months of 1985, fueled largely by foreign sales.

Revenue for the three quarters was 10.36 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.99 billion). Sales increased 13.4 percent to 13.50 billion DM from the 1984 period.

Foreign revenue increased 20.8 percent to 6.66 billion DM, while sales in West Germany rose only 0.2 percent to 3.74 billion DM, the vehicle maker said.

Commenting on the gap between domestic and foreign sales, BMW's chairman, Eberhard von Kienheim said that BMW may have erred by paying too much attention to export markets early in the year, when the high U.S. dollar helped foreign sales.

In addition, he said, domestic business was hampered earlier this year by consumer confusion over the introduction of exhaust-emission limits, due to start throughout Europe in 1988.

Mr. Kienheim said that the bigger rise in revenue than in volume sales reflects a trend toward larger and more expensive cars and is only partly the result of price increases.

BMW said it increased car production in the first nine months by 4.4 percent to 325,736 by working

some Saturday shifts. Motorcycle output rose 16.3 percent to 28,179 and sales gained 13.5 percent to 27,447, with exports rising 22 percent to 19,774. Domestic sales fell 3.7 percent to 7,673.

Mr. Kienheim also said that he expects world group sales to rise to more than 16 billion DM in 1985 from 14.48 billion DM last year. The automaker did not provide world group figures for the first nine months.

The chairman also forecast that parent company sales will be just under 16 billion DM, compared with 12.93 billion DM last year, he added.

BMW had a record parent net profit of 329.6 million DM in 1984.

Mr. Kienheim said 1985 results may not top those of last year because of higher depreciation connected with the seven-week metalworkers' strike in 1984.

Ford to Offer Air-Bag Option

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. says it will offer a driver-side airbag next March on its Ford Tempo.

Mercury Topaz compact cars as an 8515-option. The option, announced Monday, will be the first offering of airbags to the general public by a U.S. automaker in a decade.

Mr. Kienheim said that the bigger rise in revenue than in volume sales reflects a trend toward larger and more expensive cars and is only partly the result of price increases.

BMW said it increased car production in the first nine months by 4.4 percent to 325,736 by working

Murdoch Says Stock Offer May Fund Metromedia Buy

WASHINGTON — Rupert Murdoch has told the Federal Communications Commission that the company he created to purchase a group of television stations from Metromedia Inc. may offer stock to the public to help raise funds to finance the \$1.55-billion takeover.

It would be the first public offering in the United States of stock in a company controlled by the international publisher, although some bonds held by his 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. are publicly held.

The possibility of a public stock sale was among the general details of a capitalization plan for Mr. Murdoch's company, News America Television Inc., which has proposed to purchase seven and retain six television outlets that reach 22 percent of the U.S. viewing audience.

The stations include those in major markets such as New York City, Washington, Chicago, Dallas and Los Angeles.

Monday's filing with the FCC, which must approve the proposed acquisition, was seen by industry and government analysts as a response to the FCC's decision last week to postpone final action on the Metromedia acquisition proposal.

Mr. Murdoch, denied that this was the reason for the filing. The commission dropped the Metromedia acquisition proposal from its agenda for last week amid objections from members of Congress and broadcast activists who argued that Mr. Murdoch had provided insufficient financial data about his proposed purchase and had no detailed plan for disposing of properties to comply with the FCC's ownership rules.

The data filed with the commission on Monday said that News America would issue six million common shares with a par value of one cent. All of the common stock would be held by Twentieth Holdings Corp., of which Mr. Murdoch's New America Holdings has the controlling interest.

In addition, News America would issue 1.15 million of 1.25 million authorized shares of nonvoting preferred stock, all of which would be offered to holders of Metromedia bonds as part of a 50-percent cash, 50-percent stock swap offer.

Holders of the preferred would be allowed to elect two additional directors to the three-member board of News America if the equivalent of six full quarterly dividends had been accrued but not paid, the filing said. The two directors would go off the board once the dividends were paid.

COMPANY NOTES

Ford Motor Co. is likely to use

United States, a French coachmaker, to assemble a new 24000 mid-engine sports car to reach the U.S. market in 1989, according to the U.S. trade paper Automotive News.

Fried. Krupp GmbH said its subsidiary Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH won an order worth 14 million Deutsche marks (\$5.38 million) to build two factories in China to produce edible oil and high-protein meal from soy beans.

General Motors Corp. is considering high-volume production of plastic-bodied cars in the early 1990s, according to Metalworking News, a trade paper.

Monsanto Co. said it had developed a new engineering technique to make plant cells and whole plants resistant to the herbicide glyphosate.

Nippon Benken Kogyo Co., a

Japanese pipe-joint maker, said it

had acquired BKL Filings Ltd., a subsidiary of Kesen & Nettlefield PLC of Britain. Nippon Benken purchased all BKL's shares, worth \$120 million (\$83.4 million), and took over its debts.

Nippon Oil Co. posted a parent company net loss of 6.09 billion yen (\$29.3 million) for the first six months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1986, after a profit of 3.99 billion yen in the year-earlier period. Sales were 1.37 trillion yen, down 3.5 percent from 1.42 trillion.

Procter & Gamble Co. has reached agreement to acquire the over-the-counter drug business of G.D. Searle & Co. from Monsanto Co. for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Shell Franchise said it planned to raise its capital to 3.9 billion francs (\$491.2 million) from 1.83 billion to cover losses and restructure Shell

group interests in France. The company had net loss of 704 million francs in the first half of 1985 after a loss of 1.07 billion for all of 1984.

Southland Royalty Co.'s board of directors unanimously rejected a \$694.4 million buyout offer by Burlington Northern Inc.

Tandon, a U.S. maker of computer disk drives, lost an important round in its patent infringement case against Mitsubishi Electric Corp. of Japan. Judge Sidney Harris of the U.S. International Trade Commission ruled that Mitsubishi did not pirate disk-drive technology from Tandon.

Wormal International Ltd. said Sunshine Australia Ltd. had raised its stake in Wormal to about 36 percent of its 81.06 million issued shares after acquiring 13 million shares, following its cash bid of 4 Australian dollars (\$2.78) a share on Monday.

Apple Plans Move Into Mainstream

NEW YORK — Apple Computer Inc. says that it has begun its move into the mainstream of the computer industry.

The company said the move marked a broad rethinking that would concentrate less on flashy new technologies and more on making machines attractive to businesses.

In a presentation to Wall Street analysts, Apple predicted on Monday that its restructuring earlier this year would allow it to post "significantly stronger" earnings in fiscal 1986 than in the 1985 year ended Sept. 7.

The company reported 1985 earnings of \$61.2 million, down from \$64.1 million a year earlier.

Analysts noted that the company had cut its size, planned to increase research and development spending by 50 percent and would increasingly focus on sales to the government and international accounts.

Company officials hinted that they were looking for ways to settle their lawsuit against Steven P. Jobs, Apple's co-founder, who was forced to resign as chairman in September.

Monday's announcement marked the third time in less than two years that Apple has said it would integrate its Macintosh computer into its traditional line of business machines. A series of false steps have shaken the way, but company officials and analysts agreed that this time Apple had a better chance of success.

The key element of Apple's new strategy, according to John Sculley, the chief executive, was a commitment to work with outside software houses to design programs to connect Apple's Macintosh to mainframes and minicomputers.

Mr. Sculley's plan envisions two distinct uses for the Macintosh. One is as a stand-alone personal computer, and the other as a communications device, connecting students, artists and others. The second role will be as a fairly easy-to-use terminal for larger systems, mostly minicomputers and mainframes made by Digital Equipment Corp. and IBM.

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Westland PLC Said to Seek Partner

By Colin Chapman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Westland PLC, the financially troubled British helicopter and hovercraft group, is seeking a major capital injection to prevent its bankruptcy from withdrawing support, a senior member of the company's board, who asked not to be identified, said recently.

Talks are being held with Sikorsky, the helicopter subsidiary of U.S.-based United Technologies Corp., and with Aerospaciale of France, but so far no agreement has been reached with either, the source said.

The prospect of Britain's only helicopter manufacturer being broken up and its highly profitable technology subsidiary, Normalair-Garrett Ltd., being sold to pay for mounting debts, is being taken so seriously that a rescue operation is being orchestrated by the Bank of England to stave off precipitate action by the bankers, pending merger talks, according to sources at the central bank.

At the bankers' insistence, a new chairman, Sir John Cockerill, was appointed in June, and the U.S. accounting firm Price Waterhouse & Co. has been commissioned to produce a report.

One of Westland's major problems has been that although its products — particularly the Lynx and Sea King helicopters — won distinction in the Falklands war more than three years ago, the British government has been hard-headed in placing new orders. It has not agreed to buy the new Westland 30 helicopter, although it backed its development with £44

million (\$54 million). The government provided the £41 million with the proviso that the company sell 400 of the helicopters.

The government has said that if the sales target is not met, it reserved the right to demand the return of some of the aid, proportionate to the failure to meet the sales target.

So far fewer than 10 have been sold, and a possible purchase by the Indian government of 27 for a total of £65 million — to be financed with British aid — is also still uncertain.

Westland's history is littered with financial disasters. In 1971, an investment analyst with Salomon Brothers Ltd. London stockbrokers, "And the W-30 is one of them, even though they had no contract for the Indian order, they started making some of them, and they ordered engines and parts, thereby creating a substantial inventory problem."

Mr. Hurn estimated that Westland's debts, which rose from £17.1 million in 1953 to £58.4 million in 1984, now stand not far short of £100 million, a figure not denied by the company. However, the company would not comment further on the figure. At the current share price the debts are higher than the market value of the shareholders' stock. The company's stock has been trading in the mid-70-pence range in recent days.

The seriousness of Westland's financial problems came to light in June, when Bristol Rotocraft PLC, a company formed by Alan Bristol, a leading helicopter operator, and a number of London mer-

chant banks, withdrew an £8-million bid for the company. Bristol Rotocraft valued the company at £100 pence a share, compared with the market price then of 125 pence.

After Bristol withdrew, the price collapsed to 58 pence, but was then partially recovered, to 75 pence, the strength of the merger talks.

Mr. Bristol, who planned to inject £60 million in new capital into Westland and to sell its Bristol Hovercraft subsidiary to the Bell Helicopter subsidiary of the Iron Line of the United States, had he considered it "quite a promising situation, which would be made more profitable if he had managed."

But after his bid was accepted, his partners discovered the size of Westland's commitment to the £30.30. At the 11th hour and the 11th minute, he got answers to 17 questions, which showed there were contingent liabilities of such a scale that it would have had to cost £50 million, Mr. Bristol said. "We would not have been able to do what we envisaged doing, and we would have been taking on a liability far in excess of the value which we based our offer on."

Westland has staked much of another helicopter, the EH-101, on a new generation of anti-submarine and utility helicopters for the 1990s, being developed in partnership with Agusta of Italy.

Westland officials see the immediate crisis as finding the way to survive until the EH-101 is ordered, with hopes that the Defense Department will order Westland to replace its Wessex helicopters.

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Floating-Rate Notes

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Non Dollar

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Alcoa 2009	100,000,000	10.00%	10.00%
Alcoa 2010	100,000,000	10.00%	10.00%

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Herald Tribune

Schlumberger

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 30th October, 1985.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ENTERPRISES LIMITED (CPL)

The undersigned announces that as from 15th November 1985 at K&A-Associates N.V., Spitsdijk 172, Amsterdam, the undersigned will be the sole agent for the Netherlands for the Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited group of companies.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 30th October, 1985.

Herald Tribune

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Even where no-one has ever reached.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 15)

[illegible]

Notice of Redemption

Transamerica Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.
8 1/8% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 1, 1971, under which the above-designated Debentures are issued, \$1,576,000 aggregate principal amount of such Debentures of the following distinctive numbers have been selected for redemption on December 1, 1985 at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. On or after the redemption date, interest on such Debentures will cease to accrue.

SLIPPED COUPON DEBENTURES

1	1669	2552	6117	8071	-7738	9572	19195	25998	18221	17524	14949	15068	19296	19491
2	1668	2551	6120	8072	-7810	9573	19241	19661	19223	17573	14954	15069	19297	19492
3	1667	2550	6123	8073	-7881	9574	19283	19723	19228	17623	14961	15070	19298	19493
4	1666	2549	6126	8074	-7952	9575	19325	19785	19233	17674	14968	15071	19299	19494
5	1665	2548	6129	8075	-8023	9576	19367	19847	19243	17724	14975	15072	19300	19495
6	1664	2547	6132	8076	-8094	9577	19409	19909	19253	17775	14982	15073	19301	19496
7	1663	2546	6135	8077	-8165	9578	19451	19971	19263	17826	14989	15074	19302	19497
8	1662	2545	6138	8078	-8236	9579	19493	20033	19273	17877	14996	15075	19303	19498
9	1661	2544	6141	8079	-8307	9580	19535	20095	19283	17928	15003	15076	19304	19499
10	1660	2543	6144	8080	-8378	9581	19577	20157	19293	17979	15010	15077	19305	19499
11	1659	2542	6147	8081	-8449	9582	19619	20219	19303	18030	15017	15078	19306	19500
12	1658	2541	6150	8082	-8520	9583	19661	20281	19313	18081	15024	15079	19307	19501
13	1657	2540	6153	8083	-8591	9584	19703	20343	19323	18132	15031	15080	19308	19502
14	1656	2539	6156	8084	-8662	9585	19745	20405	19333	18183	15038	15081	19309	19503
15	1655	2538	6159	8085	-8733	9586	19787	20467	19343	18234	15045	15082	19310	19504
16	1654	2537	6162	8086	-8804	9587	19829	20529	19353	18285	15052	15083	19311	19505
17	1653	2536	6165	8087	-8875	9588	19871	20591	19363	18336	15059	15084	19312	19506
18	1652	2535	6168	8088	-8946	9589	19913	20653	19373	18387	15066	15085	19313	19507
19	1651	2534	6171	8089	-9017	9590	19955	20715	19383	18438	15073	15086	19314	19508
20	1650	2533	6174	8090	-9088	9591	19997	20777	19393	18489	15080	15087	19315	19509
21	1649	2532	6177	8091	-9159	9592	20039	20839	19403	18540	15087	15088	19316	19510
22	1648	2531	6180	8092	-9230	9593	20081	20901	19413	18591	15094	15089	19317	19511
23	1647	2530	6183	8093	-9301	9594	20123	20963	19423	18642	15101	15090	19318	19512
24	1646	2529	6186	8094	-9372	9595	20165	21025	19433	18693	15108	15091	19319	19513
25	1645	2528	6189	8095	-9443	9596	20207	21087	19443	18744	15115	15092	19320	19514
26	1644	2527	6192	8096	-9514	9597	20249	21149	19453	18795	15122	15093	19321	19515
27	1643	2526	6195	8097	-9585	9598	20291	21211	19463	18846	15129	15094	19322	19516
28	1642	2525	6198	8098	-9656	9599	20333	21273	19473	18897	15136	15095	19323	19517
29	1641	2524	6201	8099	-9727	9600	20375	21335	19483	18948	15143	15096	19324	19518
30	1640	2523	6204	8100	-9798	9601	20417	21397	19493	19000	15150	15097	19325	19519
31	1639	2522	6207	8101	-9869	9602	20459	21459	19503	19051	15157	15098	19326	19520
32	1638	2521	6210	8102	-9940	9603	20501	21521	19513	19103	15164	15099	19327	19521
33	1637	2520	6213	8103	-10011	9604	20543	21583	19523	19154	15171	15100	19328	19522
34	1636	2519	6216	8104	-10082	9605	20585	21645	19533	19206	15178	15101	19329	19523
35	1635	2518	6219	8105	-10153	9606	20627	21707	19543	19257	15185	15102	19330	19524
36	1634	2517	6222	8106	-10224	9607	20669	21769	19553	19309	15192	15103	19331	19525
37	1633	2516	6225	8107	-10295	9608	20711	21831	19563	19360	15199	15104	19332	19526
38	1632	2515	6228	8108	-10366	9609	20753	21893	19573	19412	15206	15105	19333	19527
39	1631	2514	6231	8109	-10437	9610	20795	21955	19583	19463	15213	15106	19334	19528
40	1630	2513	6234	8110	-10508	9611	20837	22017	19593	19515	15220	15107	19335	19529
41	1629	2512	6237	8111	-10579	9612	20879	22079	19603	19566	15227	15108	19336	19530
42	1628	2511	6240	8112	-10650	9613	20921	22141	19613	19618	15234	15109	19337	19531
43	1627	2510	6243	8113	-10721	9614	20963	22203	19623	19669	15241	15110	19338	19532
44	1626	2509	6246	8114	-10792	9615	21005	22265	19633	19721	15248	15111	19339	19533
45	1625	2508	6249	8115	-10863	9616	21047	22327	19643	19772	15255	15112	19340	19534
46	1624	2507	6252	8116	-10934	9617	21089	22389	19653	19824	15262	15113	19341	19535
47	1623	2506	6255	8117	-11005	9618	21131	22451	19663	19875	15269	15114	19342	19536
48	1622	2505	6258	8118	-11076	9619	21173	22513	19673	19927	15276	15115	19343	19537
49	1621	2504	6261	8119	-11147	9620	21215	22575	19683	19978	15283	15116	19344	19538
50	1620	2503	6264	8120	-11218	9621	21257	22637	19693	20030	15290	15117	19345	19539
51	1619	2502	6267	8121	-11289	9622	21299	22699	19703	20081	15297	15118	19346	19540
52	1618	2501	6270	8122	-11360	9623	21341	22761	19713	20133	15304	15119	19347	19541
53	1617	2500	6273	8123	-11431	9624	21383	22823	19723	20184	15311	15120	19348	19542
54	1616	2499	6276	8124	-11502	9625	21425	22885	19733	20236	15318	15121	19349	19543
55	1615	2498	6279	8125	-11573	9626	21467	22947	19743	20287	15325	15122	19350	19544
56	1614	2497	6282	8126	-11644	9627	21509	23009	19753	20339	15332	15123	19351	19545
57	1613	2496	6285	8127	-11715	9628	21551	23071	19763	20390	15339	15124	19352	19546
58	1612	2495	6288	8128	-11786	9629	21593	23133	19773	20442	15346	15125	19353	19547
59	1611	2494	6291	8129	-11857	9630	21635	23195	19783	20493	15353	15126	19354	19548
60	1610	2493	6294	8130	-11928	9631	21677	23257	19793	20545	15360	15127	19355	19549
61	1609	2492	6297	8131	-12000	9632	21719	23319	19803	20596	15367	15128	19356	19550
62	1608	2491	6300	8132	-12071	9633	21761	23381	19813	20648	15374	15129	19357	19551
63	1607	2490	6303	8133	-12142	9634	21803	23443	19823	20699	15381	15130	19358	19552
64	1606	2489	6306	8134	-12213	9635	21845	23505	19833	20751	15388	15131	19359	19553
65	1605	2488	6309	8135	-12284	9636	21887	23567	19843	20802	15395	15132	19360	19554
66	1604	2487	6312	8136	-12355	9637	21929	23629	19853	20854	15402	15133	19361	19555
67	1603	2486	6315	8137	-12426	9638	21971	23691	19863	20905	15409	15134	19362	19556
68	1602	2485	6318	8138	-12497	9639	22013	23753	19873	20957	15416	15135	19363	19557
69	1601	2484	6321	8139	-12568	9640	22055	23815	19883	21008	15423	15136	19364	19558
70	1600	2483	6324	8140	-12639	9641	22097	23877	19893	21060	15430	15137	19365	19559
71	1599	2482	6327	8141	-12710	9642	22139	23939	19903	21111	15437	15138	19366	19560
72	1598	2481	6330	8142	-12781	9643	22181	24001	19913	21163	15444	15139	19367	19561
73	1597	2480	6333	8143	-12852	9644	22223	24063	19923	21214	15451	15140	19368	19562
74	1596	2479	6336	8144	-12923	9645	22265	24125	19933	21266	15458	15141	19369	19563
75	1595	2478	6339	8145	-12994	9646	22307	24187	19943	21317	15465	15142	19370	19564
76	1594	2477	6342	8146	-13065	9647	22349	24249	19953	21369	15472	15143	19371	19565
77	1593	2476	6345	8147	-13136	9648	22391	24311	19963	21420	15479	15144	19372	19566
78	1592	2475	6348	8148	-13207	9649	22433	24373	19973	21472	15486	15145	19373	19567
79	1591	2474	6351	8149	-13278	9650	22475	24435	19983	21523	15493	15146	19374	19568
80	1590	2473	6354	8150	-13349	9651	22517	24497	19993	21575	15500	15147	19375	19569
81	1589	2472	6357	8151	-13420	9652	22559	24559	20003	21626	15507	15148	19376	19570
82	1588	2471	6360	8152	-13491	9653	22601	24621	20013	21678	15514	15149	19377	19571
83	1587	2470	6363	8153	-13562	9654	22643	24683	20023	21729	15521	15150	19378	19572
84	1586	2469	6366	8154	-13633	9655	22685	24745	20033	21781	15528	15151	19379	19573
85	1585	2468	6369	8155	-13704	9656	22727	24807	20043	21832	15535	15152	19380	19574
86	15													

The Debentures specified above are to be redeemed for the Sinking Fund at the Corporate Trust Office of Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Corporate Trust Services, 5th Floor, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York or, subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in London (Citibank House) and Frankfurt/Main, the main office of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, N.V. in Amsterdam, the main office of Société Générale de Banque S.A. in Brussels, the main office of Banca d'America e d'Italia in Milan, the main offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Compagnie Européenne de Banque in Paris, and the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg. Payments by offices outside New York City will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City, on December 2, 1985. Payment of the redemption price will be made upon presentation and surrender of such Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption.

For TRANSAMERICA OVERSEAS FINANCE CORPORATION N.V.
By: CITIBANK, N.A.
Fiscal Agent

Notice

Withholding of 20% of gross redemption proceeds may be required by the Interest and Dividend Tax Compliance Act of 1983 unless the Paying Agent has the correct tax identification number (social security or employer identification number) of the Payee. Please furnish a properly completed Form W-9 or equivalent when presenting your securities.

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CORPORATION
(CDR₁)**

The undersigned announces that as from 4th December, 1985, at K&A-Associate N.V., Sprinstraat 22, Amsterdam, div. exp. 1985 (as accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's) of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, will be payable with Dfls. 23.39 per CDR, repr. 500 shs. and with Dfls. 46.78 per CDR repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per record-date 03.11.85; gross Ven. 4 psb.) after deduction of 20% tax on dividends. Dividend for 1985: Dfls. 4.14 per CDR repr. 500 shs. and 600.- = Dfls. 8.28 per CDR repr. 1.000 shs. Without an Affidavit 20% tax, i.e. Ven. 400.- = Dfls. 5.52 per CDR repr. 500 shs. and Ven. 800.- = Dfls. 11.04 per CDR repr. 1.000 shs. will be deducted. After 1.13.1985 this div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% tax on dividends. Dividend for 1986: Dfls. 4.14 per CDR repr. 500 and 1.000 shs. each in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

Amsterdam, 23rd October, 1985.

How DSM keeps the world's farmers from grumbling

KEEPING the world's farmers from grumbling is a thankless task but at DSM we do try. As one of the world's leading fertiliser producers UKF, members of the DSM Fertilisers Division, has more than a passing interest in the land ... six million tonnes a year to be exact, improving crops and yields and life styles.

AS ONE of the world's top ten chemical groups we are a vital and ambitious company with product and capital expansion plans running into the twenty-first century. To achieve these

ambitions DSM seeks out the brightest of talents. More than one hundred graduates join us every year to keep up the momentum of our research into new technologies.

Our secure financial base ensures that we have the means to match our ambitions and those of the farming communities for generations to come.

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DSM 

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls to 4 1/2-Year Low Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar fell on Tuesday to a 56-month low against the yen despite an easing of Japanese interest rates, but rose against all other major currencies. Dealers said that market sentiment toward the U.S. currency had turned less bearish in the absence of new steps by central banks to push it down.

Some demand ahead of further U.S. Treasury refinancing helped the dollar's undertone while a higher U.S. federal funds rate and higher Eurodollar rates also gave the currency support, dealers said. "People feel the dollar has come down a long way, and perhaps it needs a little time for digestion," Ronald Lisching, economist at Chase Manhattan Bank, said. "Most of the market favors the short side for the dollar and that, combined with a view that U.S. rates could strengthen slightly, perhaps spurs some buying to cover these positions."

Mr. Lisching also noted that trading volume has diminished significantly in recent days. In such an

environment, he said, relatively small bids can have a significant impact on rates because of the thinness of the market. In New York, the dollar rose to 2.6110 Deutsche marks from 2.6030 at Monday's close; to 7.9550 French francs from 7.9400; to 2.1490 Swiss francs from 2.1420; and to 1.7610 Italian lire from 1.7570. The British pound slipped to \$1.4310 from \$1.4385.

But the dollar continued to weaken against the yen, falling to a 56-month low despite an unexpected easing of short-term Japanese rates overnight in Tokyo. The U.S. currency closed in New York at 207.60 yen, down from 208.05 on Monday.

It closed earlier at 208.05 yen in London, up from 207.65 at Monday's close, and at 207.55 in Tokyo. "The Japanese bought a lot of U.S. bonds when the exchange rate was a favorable 240 yen to the dollar, and the market is clearly saturated with certain types and maturities of bonds," Mr. Lisching said. "Now, at 210 yen to the dollar,

the payout on these bonds is less favorable and the desire for further currency risk has been at least temporarily dampened," he said.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar closed at 2.6155 DM in London, near the day's high and up 2 pips from its Monday close of 2.5965. Earlier in Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at mid-afternoon at 2.6110 DM, up from 2.5940 at the Monday fixing.

The British pound ended in London at \$1.4330, down nearly a cent from \$1.4410 on Monday, but showed marginal gains against continental currencies. The release of U.K. M-3 money-supply figures for October had little impact on sterling, dealers said.

In other European markets Tuesday, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 7.9565 French francs, up 5 centimes from Monday's fixing; at 2.9440 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam, up from 2.9280; and at \$2.80 Belgian francs in Brussels, up from \$2.58. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1443 Swiss francs, up from 2.1375 Monday. (Reuters, UPI)

Japan May Scrap Next Bond Issue

TOKYO — Japan's Finance Ministry is likely to cancel its planned November issue of 10-year bonds because of recent instability in the secondary-bond market, ministry sources said Tuesday.

Before the collapse of Japanese secondary market, bond prices at the end of last month, the ministry's finance bureau planned a November issue of 1.2 trillion to 1.4 trillion yen (\$566 billion) in 10-year bonds to meet about 2 trillion yen of maturing issues.

The sources said that the ministry officials are worried about recent market price volatility and the possibility that a large issue might further damage market sentiment. The volatility is a direct result of a joint decision by the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry to guide short-term interest rates higher to firm the yen and dampen rising speculation in the bond market, the ministry sources said.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Amexco Unit Names Head of French Branch

By Brenda Erdman
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — American Express Bank Ltd. has chosen a prominent French banker to head its Paris-based subsidiary.

AEB, the international banking arm of American Express Co. of New York, said that it had appointed Francois Giscard d'Estaing as chairman of Trade Development Bank (France) SA, Trade Development Bank's primary business is trade finance, private banking, foreign-exchange and treasury services and loan syndications.

Previously, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 59, served for 11 years with the state-owned Banque Paribas du Commerce Exterior, most recently as the bank's president. Before that, he served nine years as deputy director general of the Central Bank of Central African States.

Ex-IFC Head to Advise

Chinese Investment Chief
Hans R. Wuttke, former head of International Finance Corp., has been named personal adviser to

Rong Jiren, who is vice chairman of China's Peoples Congress and chairman of China International Trust & Investment Corp., or CITIC. CITIC is the Beijing-based governmental agency responsible for trade and investment, joint ventures and finance in China and abroad.

Mr. Wuttke also previously was managing director of Dresdner Bank AG and was senior partner of M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co., the Hamburg-based merchant bank. He currently makes his homes in Washington and London.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV has named Henk Schulte Nordholt as head of its new representative office in Beijing, the first to be opened in the Chinese capital by a Dutch bank. He previously was in the Far East department of the Netherlands' Ministry of Economic Affairs, engaged primarily in the development of trade between the Netherlands and China.

Touche, Remnant & Co., the British fund-management group, has named Jean-Paul Parayre as

appointed to its international advisory board. He is director-general of Dumetz, the French construction group, and previously was president of the executive board of Peugeot SA, the French automaker.

Honeywell Europe SA, Brussels, has appointed Albert C. Kibbler vice president of marketing. He formerly was vice president and group executive of the semiconductor group in the Minneapolis head office of the parent, Honeywell Inc., which makes control systems and computers. Honeywell Europe directs all of Honeywell's international controls activities in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Rohm & Haas Co. has named Basil Vassiliou as regional director for Europe, based in London. He takes over those duties from Allan Levantini, who has been transferred to the Philadelphia head office of the maker of specialty chemicals. Mr. Vassiliou is succeeded as Rohm & Haas's business director for industrial chemicals in Europe by Brian Yeats. The company has not yet named Mr. Vassiliou's successor as business director for plastics in Europe.

James Capel & Co., the London-based stockbrokerage, has named Peter Quinnen to succeed Keith Heathcote as chairman and chief executive, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Heathcote will remain as deputy chairman until his retirement Dec. 31, 1986. Since 1982, Mr. Quinnen has been director, responsible for U.K. institutional equity business.

Woolworth Holdings PLC, the British retailing group, has appointed Sir Kenneth Durham, chairman of Unilever PLC, to its board as a nonexecutive director. Sir Kenneth will become Woolworth's nonexecutive deputy chairman following the retirement later this month as executive deputy chairman of Peter Firmston-Williams. Following his retirement, Mr. Firmston-Williams will continue on Woolworth's board.

Saab-Scania AB, the diversified Swedish maker of motor vehicles, has named Milton Mobarg and Stellan Eklof as vice presidents. Both are in Saab-Scania's aircraft division.

THE EUROMARKETS

Variety of New Issues Emerge; Secondary Trading is Moderate

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON — The Eurobond market was dominated Tuesday by activity in the primary sector that saw a variety of new issues emerging during the day, dealers said. Trading in the secondary market was only moderate with dollar straight and floating-rate notes tending to show only slight changes from Monday.

The day started with two further perpetual floating-rate notes that rank as primary capital under Bank of England guidelines. National Westminster Bank PLC launched a \$500-million note paying 4 1/2 percent over the three-month London interbank bid rate, which some deal-

ers viewed as being a little tight. The issue was lead-managed by National Westminster's merchant bank subsidiary, County Bank Ltd., and ended on the when-issued market bid at 99.75 against the 25-basis-point total fees.

Traders noted that the bank's last perpetual — a two-tranche arrangement totaling \$1 billion launched last May — paid 4 1/2 percent over the mean of the six-month London interbank bid and offered rates. "That goes to prove how tight margins have since become on perpetuals," one dealer commented.

The Bank of Ireland launched a \$100-million perpetual paying 4 1/2 percent over the three-month London interbank offered rate. It was led

by E.F. Hutton & Co. (London) Ltd. and was quoted at 99.17 bid on the when-issued market compared with the total fees of 100 basis points.

Also during the morning, Citicorp launched a \$100-million bond that has a novel feature. The coupon will be adjusted every two years at a spread of 65 basis points over the then-prevailing annualized yield of two-year U.S. Treasury securities. The issue's initial coupon is 9 1/2 percent and it was priced at 100 1/4.

The issue was lead-managed by S.G. Warburg & Co. On the when-issued market it was quoted just outside the 2 1/4 percent fees at a discount of 2 1/4.

Two European-currency-unit bonds were launched, the larger being a 75-million-ECU issue for Petrocorp Overseas Finance, guaranteed by the Petroleum Corp. of New Zealand. The eight-year bond pays 9 percent and was priced at 99 1/4.

The issue was lead-managed by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., which quoted it within the total fees at a discount of 1 1/4.

Mott Hennessey SA issued a 50-million-ECU bond paying 9 percent over 5 1/2 years and priced at 100 1/4. The lead manager was Chase Manhattan Ltd. and the issue finished at a discount of 3/4, comfortably within the 1 1/4 percent selling concession.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain		9 Months		1985		1984	
Company	Revenue	Profit	Revenue	Profit	Revenue	Profit	Revenue
Sainsbury (J.)	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
1st half	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
2nd half	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
3rd quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
4th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
5th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
6th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
7th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
8th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
9th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
10th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
11th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020
12th quarter	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020	100	1,020

The Problems of Going Home

(Continued from Page 11)

old English-speaking son has found it a bit difficult to learn Dutch. Usually, according to retirees, friends and relatives don't extend as much support to executives coming home as they do at the original move overseas. They don't realize how difficult the return can be.

"We went back expecting our friends to be only temporarily interested in our experience overseas. The possibility of re-entry stress has been softened by the fact they have been genuinely interested in our experience abroad," says Dick Wilson, administration manager for U.S. field operations at Hewlett-Packard Co. Mr. Wilson moved back to California three months ago after having spent four years at Hewlett-Packard SA in

Geneva, the European headquarters of the U.S. computer company. Even if the adjustment is easy, most people spend a few months feeling disoriented.

"For the first two months I felt strange. One problem is that I didn't know any of the new media personalities," says Mr. Donker.

Dual-career families face additional obstacles. If the nonexecutive spouse was working abroad, the experience may be worth nothing back home. If the nonexecutive spouse did not have a job abroad, re-entering the job market at home is that much more difficult. Experts on expatriate stress believe that the strain has led to a higher divorce rate among expatriate couples returning home. But there are no figures available.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld.

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SPORTS

Soviet Men in Gymnastics Lead

MONTREAL — Despite the absence of its top performer, the Soviet Union dominated the men's team compulsory Monday on the opening day of the world gymnastics championships.

Led by consistently near-perfect scores by Vladimir Artemov, Yuri Korolev and Valentin Mogilyov, the Russians racked up 293.15 out of a possible 300 points. The squad was missing its star, Dmitri Biletskiy, who broke a leg in a car accident near Moscow on Oct. 17.

East Germany was second overall with 290.70 points, followed by Japan (289.25), China (289.45), West Germany (283.50), Hungary (283.05), Cuba (282.50) and the United States (281.85).

The top individual performer was Artemov with 59.10 out of a possible 60 points, followed by East German Sylvio Kroll (59.05).

Korolev was third (58.65) and Mogilyov fourth (58.55).

Two Japanese were next, Koji Sotomura with 58.40 and Olympic gold medalist Koji Gushiken with 58.35.

China's Olympic bronze medalist, Li Ning, tied for seventh with 58.30.

The U.S. team attributed its disappointing showing to jitters and a bad break. The Americans were forced to compete with only five men in three events after Daniel Hayden suffered a sprained ankle on the high bar. Hayden will be out for the duration of the weeklong competition.

"There was a lot of tension out there," said U.S. team member Tim Daggett, who finished tied for 15th. "When you have an injury like that, it's so difficult. In a sport like gymnastics, you need every man out there."

Daggett was inconsistent but still was the best on the U.S. squad with a score of 57.70. He had individual event scores ranging from 9.55 on the pommel horse and rings to 9.75 on the floor exercises.

The U.S. squad, which lost four members to retirement after the 1984 Olympics, felt the pressure of defending the team gold it won at

Los Angeles. "Everybody is out to beat the U.S. now," Daggett said. "Without Hayden in there, we can have no mistakes. It's a lot of pressure to put on young guys. Unfortunately, we didn't deal that well with it in some circumstances."

Scott Johnson, who along with Daggett competed in the Los Angeles Games, said the U.S. squad was shaky. "I don't think our confidence was as high as it could have been," he said. "I have to keep a positive attitude because one of our team members is out. We have to pull together as a team. The show is not over yet."

Teams are allowed to enter six competitors, with the top five scores counting toward team totals. U.S. coach Abie Grossfeld said the men's optional team exercises on Wednesday will be "tough, real tough" with only five men.

There are 363 athletes from 38 countries competing in the championships, which are held every two years. The women were to start Tuesday in the team compulsory.



Pelé
"Fame doesn't win a World Cup."

Rudderless Brazil: Don't Panic Yet

LONDON — Dear Pelé: Nice to hear from you again. But can it be that you, the embodiment of Brazilian triumph of player in player, have joined the panic about your homeland's being without a soccer manager seven months before the World Cup?

You probably feel cut adrift in New York, where the sham of pro soccer has died and film acting acts up your days. Yet your past mastery on the field remains so vivid, so important, that from Singapore to Stockholm to Soweto we receive your message in banner headlines.

"Fame," you say, "doesn't win matches, much less a World Cup." Without seeing you face to face, it's difficult to tell what your real cry of the heart is. Could it be that of an old player whose ambition of applying sporting fame toward a political career has thwarted? And instead, you find yourself in America, being used in the film role of Pedro, a small-time crook.

You comment that Brazil's lack of soccer preparation reflects the confused situation of the country. In sport it does that, and more. Whereas in your heyday soccer was truly the opiate of the masses, the second religion after Catholicism, its soul is now being destroyed.

Those of us who followed the Brazilian beat to the ends of the earth, and cling to hope of doing so

again, do not want to believe your despondency.

Yet powerful evidence of decline exists. It was there in the national team that this summer qualified for the finals in Mexico, but could do no better than 1-1 home draws against both Paraguay and Bolivia.

The Rio state championship, once played to 180,000, this year

occupied a smaller stadium while Jehovah's Witnesses filled the famous Maracana.

The once mighty Botafogo loses its playing ground to a mining company — and crowds of a mere 3,000 fans are trickling in to watch your beloved Santos.

Of course, it would never be quite the same once they had seen a thousand goals from Pelé.

But Zico, once hailed as the white Pelé, spoke for millions when he said (before going under the anesthesia for his latest operation): "We must return to the days when the ball was the target and not the opponent's legs."

Violence, it's true, has become the excuse for falling standards on and off the field. And not only in Brazil: recall you, Pelé, having to live with viciousness, not least in England in the 1966 World Cup.

Yes, they brutalized you. Yet, you learned to get your retaliation in first, the occasional elbow dent-

ing a hatcher man's nose. But no, the thugs were not smart enough, not quick enough, not licensed enough to intimidate, to inhibit the joys expressed so spontaneously by you, by Gerson, Tostão, Cidinho, Zico, Rivelino, and Carlos Alberto four years later.

But who walked out on whom in Brazil? We believe you, and I, that the flight to richer European pastures of Zico, Falcão, Socrates, Junior and Cerezo denuded fans back home of empathy with their idols.

Not only stars. There are 28 Brazilians performing in Portugal, an exodus prompting the 1983 team manager, Carlos Alberto Parreira, to warn: "We can say goodbye to the 1986 World Cup already — now the youngsters are going to Europe, too."

Parreira had a point, although he and other leading Brazilian coaches are quick enough to climb aboard the Arabian bandwagon.

Home is where the purse is for all save the spectators. Continuity, and the style of preparation to which you became accustomed, is old hat. Time itself appears to move faster than a decade ago, when your sports federation could corral the top 20 stars into three months of concentration.

We are getting old, Pelé, you and I. We grow nostalgic for what can no longer be.

When last in Rio, particularly on the beaches and among the shanties, I saw barefooted skills no con-

ch could teach and the sound of member feet to operate in Maracana two years ago, and in the Soviet Union this summer. Brazilian youths beat all contemporary teams in the world youth championships.

In Moscow, Paulo da Silva — "Silas" — took the game by storm as player of the tournament. The runnerup, also Brazilian, had the responsibility of carrying the name Gerson.

In China a few months ago, chunky little William de Oliveira passed the ball so creatively he was named player of the FIFA under-16 tournament.

So Brazilian kids will seem blessed with the kinds of gifts that are resting on past glory, yet I wonder if your fears are not the customary neuroses of pre- and post-World Cup Brazil.

The cup will be contested in territory where only Latin Americans have triumphed. Your major rivals, Argentina and Uruguay, may for now have managers, but they have absolutely no players to call on. They are scattered, chasing riches in seven mainly European countries.

When the last Uruguayan midfielder Jorge Barrios left to join a Greek club, he murmured: "Luck at last. I thought I was going to be the last one to turn off the lights when the others had left."

Who else frightens you? France and Denmark travel badly. Hungary's confidence might, like England's running game, melt in the midday sun. Italy recently lost a home friendly to Norway.

West Germany? Franz Beckenbauer now says his youngsters are "clearly unable to cope" and that some seniors aren't reliable, either. Perhaps he suspects none shares his touch, let alone yours.

But choosing a Brazilian manager might be less urgent than finding a medicine man to nurse Zico, Socrates and Falcão through injury, and then bless those 23-year-olds with the elixir of youth to last through June.

The manager might be Tele Santana or Mario Zagalo. Brazilian Sports Federation politics will decide.

Santana, the purest, waits in Saudi Arabia, to return only if Giulio Coutinho remains president of the federation. Zagalo, the worker, would emerge under José Emarino de Moraes, whom FIFA President João Havelange is backing to oust Coutinho.

Zagalo would, as you well know, complete a circle. In March 1970, he inherited, with three months to go, the team prepared by Jolo Saldanha. No time to constrain your marvelous sporadic talent, or to demand defensive methods he and his followers have since inflicted on Brazil.

In your own finest hour, Formigão (little ant), as Zagalo was dubbed, thus began the confusion about how Brazilians should play. He never advocated violence, but by disturbing the faith in spontaneity he began the betrayal of the freedom you so memorably exploited 15 years ago.

Perhaps the later the manager is named the better?

Herzog Is Top National League Pilot

NEW YORK — Whitey Herzog, who managed St. Louis to the National League pennant in what was expected to be a rebuilding year, was named the National League's manager of the year by the Baseball Writers Association of America on Monday, beating Cincinnati's Pete Rose by one point.

Herzog received 11 first-place votes and 86 points in balloting by the panel composed of two writers from each of the 12 league cities.

Rose, who took the Reds to a second-place finish in the Western Division as a player-manager, had 85 points and 10 first-place ballots.

Tom Lasorda of the Los Angeles Dodgers finished third with 39 points, including three first-place votes. Davey Johnson of the New York Mets had four points and Buck Rodgers of the Montreal Expos had two.

"It really is a great honor because there was lots of competition this year," said Herzog.

"Fellows like Pete and Tommy and others did great work. Whenever you get an honor like this, it takes a lot of people to do the job."

The Cardinals were jolted by the

off-season free-agent departure to Atlanta of bullpen ace Bruce Sutter, who had 45 saves in 1984. But Herzog designed a bullpen by committee, and six Cardinals relievers combined for 44 saves.

He gave the left field job to rookie Vince Coleman, whose 110 stolen bases as leadoff man served as the catalyst for the Cardinal attack. Herzog and General Manager Dal Maxwell also engineered a trade for slugger Jack Clark, who hit 22 home runs.

When Clark was injured in August, a casual coffee shop conversation with Cincinnati pitching coach Jim Kaat led Herzog to acquire Cesar Cedeño, who was an important contributor in the pennant race.

The Cardinals won 101 games during the regular season, capturing the Eastern Division title by

three games over the Mets. St. Louis dropped the first two games of the playoffs to the Dodgers before winning four straight games and the pennant.

In the World Series, the Cardinals were two outs away from the world championship in Game 6, but succumbed to a Kansas City comeback, losing that game and the title.

Rose staged a season-long pursuit of Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,192 hits, passing him in September.

At the time, he still had the Reds, who had been picked to finish near the bottom of the division, in contention for the Western title.

He was rewarded with a three-year contract that will pay him \$1 million a year, making him baseball's highest paid manager.



Whitey Herzog, pondering a move during the 1985 playoffs.

Riding High, Piggott Starts Farewell Tour

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The lad was steeped in jockeyship, as the British call it. He was brought up around British race tracks by his father, not surprise since the father was a famous jockey, as was his father before him. In fact, the family traces its riding back seven generations.

The boy was 12 when he rode in his first professional race, in 1948. That year he won his first race, at Haydock Park in Lancashire.

A pale, shy lad, he was tall for a rider — he would grow to be 5-foot-8 (1.72 meters). He rode with stirrups high and back lowered; his knees seemed to abut his jaw. Astride his mount, he resembled not so much Eddie Arcaro or Sir Gordon Richards — Britain's most famous jockey — but Ichabod Crane. Yet it was obvious early that Lester Piggott had a special talent.

Not only was he adept with the reins, but he had that certain toughness inherent in many outstanding athletes.

In fact, some considered him surly. They spoke to him and it seemed as if he hadn't heard what they said. Often it turned out he hadn't. Piggott was deaf in one ear.

And when he spoke, he did so quietly, almost reluctantly, and you'd have to lend a close ear. You still do.

Piggott took the hearing impairment as a positive stroke. "You got on with things," he would say later, "and then you own your way, and you didn't rely on praise or blame

because half the time you never heard it."

In Britain, where one can hardly pass a bellhop or chambermaid or housewife who doesn't have at least a few quid on a nag with their local turf accountant, Piggott became an idol of huge proportions. And he did it not because he spent hours on "chat shows" or was effusive with the gentlemen of Fleet Street. He did it by winning.

In 30 years, he has booted home 4,349 winners in Britain, second only to Richards. Abroad, he has won more than a thousand races. And he has won 28 Classics in Britain — the equivalent of the most prestigious U.S. races — more than any other rider.

He will win no others there. Piggott, who will turn 50 years old on Saturday, has just retired from British racing and will begin a career of training racehorses. But he still has a few rides to go before he rests. Last Saturday he rode in the mile-and-a-half Breeders' Cup Turf at Aqueduct; his mount, 30-1 shot Theatrical, finished 11th, about eight lengths behind the winner, Pebbles. Next he travels to a handful of stops in France, Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia for farewell appearances.

Next March, Piggott's authorized biography will be published. The author is the British mystery writer and former jockey, Dick Francis. What has made Piggott so good for so long? "He thinks like a horse," said Francis. "I mean, when a horse wants to go through a gap, Lester knows what the horse is

thinking, and also what the horse is capable of. It's like they're carrying on a discussion through the reins."

What many admire most about Piggott is the way he has "wasted" himself — that is, retired. He has lived with viciousness, not least in England in the 1966 World Cup.

Yes, they brutalized you. Yet, you learned to get your retaliation in first, the occasional elbow dent-

ing a hatcher man's nose. But no, the thugs were not smart enough, not quick enough, not licensed enough to intimidate, to inhibit the joys expressed so spontaneously by you, by Gerson, Tostão, Cidinho, Zico, Rivelino, and Carlos Alberto four years later.

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SCOREBOARD

Football

Final Regular-Season Canadian Football League Leaders

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts	Yds	Avd.	Pts	Yds	Avd.
Edmonton	10	4	0	218	3,218	18.2	218	3,218	18.2
Calgary	9	5	0	198	2,812	16.8	198	2,812	16.8
Winnipeg	8	6	0	188	2,612	16.1	188	2,612	16.1
Montreal	7	7	0	178	2,512	15.7	178	2,512	15.7
Ottawa	6	8	0	168	2,412	15.3	168	2,412	15.3
Hamilton	5	9	0	158	2,312	14.9	158	2,312	14.9
Saskatoon	4	10	0	148	2,212	14.5	148	2,212	14.5
Regina	3	11	0	138	2,112	14.1	138	2,112	14.1
St. Catharines	2	12	0	128	2,012	13.7	128	2,012	13.7
Windsor	1	13	0	118	1,912	13.3	118	1,912	13.3
Barrie	0	14	0	108	1,812	12.9	108	1,812	12.9

NFL Standings

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts	Yds	Avd.	Pts	Yds	Avd.
San Francisco	10	4	0	218	3,218	18.2	218	3,218	18.2
Pittsburgh	9	5	0	198	2,812	16.8	198	2,812	16.8
Los Angeles	8	6	0	188	2,612	16.1	188	2,612	16.1
San Diego	7	7	0	178	2,512	15.7	178	2,512	15.7
Denver	6	8	0	168	2,412	15.3	168	2,412	15.3
Atlanta	5	9	0	158	2,312	14.9	158	2,312	14.9
Indianapolis	4	10	0	148	2,212	14.5	148	2,212	14.5
Philadelphia	3	11	0	138	2,112	14.1	138	2,112	14.1
Green Bay	2	12	0	128	2,012	13.7	128	2,012	13.7
Chicago	1	13	0	118	1,912	13.3	118	1,912	13.3
Minnesota	0	14	0	108	1,812	12.9	108	1,812	12.9

College Top 20s

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts	Yds	Avd.	Pts	Yds	Avd.
Alabama	10	0	0	218	3,218	18.2	218	3,218	18.2
Georgia	9	1	0	198	2,812	16.8	198	2,812	16.8
Florida	8	2	0	188	2,612	16.1	188	2,612	16.1
Ohio State	7	3	0	178	2,512	15.7	178	2,512	15.7
Michigan	6	4	0	168	2,412	15.3	168	2,412	15.3
Nebraska	5	5	0	158	2,312	14.9	158	2,312	14.9
Texas	4	6	0	148	2,212	14.5	148	2,212	14.5
Illinois	3	7	0	138	2,112	14.1	138	2,112	14.1
Washington	2	8	0	128	2,012	13.7	128	2,012	13.7
Arizona	1	9	0	118	1,912	13.3	118	1,912	13.3
Colorado	0	10	0	108	1,812	12.9	108	1,812	12.9

Tennis Leaders

MEN									
Earnings									
1. Ivan Lendl, \$91,963, 1	John McEnroe, \$82,823, 2	Mats Wilander, \$58,794, 3	Jimmy Connors, \$46,334, 4	Andrej Panjavec, \$25,515, 5	Anders Jarryd, \$23,282, 6	Stefan Edberg, \$21,489, 7	Yannick Noah, \$20,781, 8	Tommy Soder, \$20,852, 9	
Year Points									
1. Ivan Lendl, 2,826	John McEnroe, 2,423, 2	Mats Wilander, 2,024	Jimmy Connors, 2,178, 3	Boris Becker, 2,823	Yannick Noah, 1,628, 7	Stefan Edberg, 1,661	Anders Jarryd, 1,371	Tim Mayotte, 1,324	Kristofer Neelid, 1,311
WOMEN									
Earnings									
1. Martina Navratilova, \$132,267, 2	Chris Evert Lloyd, \$86,494, 3	Maria Mandlikova, \$34,997, 4	Helena Sukova, \$32,567, 5	Pam Shriver, \$32,392, 6	Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, \$25,645, 7	Kathy Jordan, \$15,243, 8	Kathy Riordan, \$17,874, 9	Steffi Graf, \$14,212, 10	
Year Points									
1. Chris Evert Lloyd, 2,300	Martina Navratilova, 1850, 3	Pam Shriver, 1,426, 4	Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 1,268, 5						
MEN									
Earnings									
Chicago, \$50,000, 1	Minneapolis, \$45,000, 2	Detroit, \$40,000, 3	San Francisco, \$35,000, 4	Tampa Bay, \$30,000, 5	L.A. Rams, \$25,000, 6	San Francisco, \$20,000, 7	New Orleans, \$15,000, 8	Atlanta, \$10,000, 9	
Year Points									
Chicago, 1,200, 1	Minneapolis, 1,100, 2	Detroit, 1,000, 3	San Francisco, 900, 4	Tampa Bay, 800, 5	L.A. Rams, 700, 6	San Francisco, 600, 7	New Orleans, 500, 8	Atlanta, 400, 9	
WOMEN									
Earnings									
Atlanta, \$10,000, 1	Cleveland of Cincinnati, \$8,000, 2	Detroit of Chicago, \$6,000, 3	Green Bay of Minnesota, \$4,000, 4	Houston of Buffalo, \$2,000, 5	Indianapolis of New England, \$1,000, 6	L.A. Rams of N.Y. Giants, \$1,000, 7	Pittsburgh of St. Louis, \$1,000, 8	Seattle of New Orleans, \$1,000, 9	
Year Points									
Atlanta, 1,000, 1	Cleveland of Cincinnati, 800, 2	Detroit of Chicago, 600, 3	Green Bay of Minnesota, 400, 4	Houston of Buffalo, 200, 5	Indianapolis of New England, 100, 6	L.A. Rams of N.Y. Giants, 100, 7	Pittsburgh of St. Louis, 100, 8	Seattle of New Orleans, 100, 9	
MEN									
Earnings									
Atlanta, \$10,000, 1	Cleveland of Cincinnati, \$8,000, 2	Detroit of Chicago, \$6,000, 3	Green Bay of Minnesota, \$4,000, 4	Houston of Buffalo, \$2,000, 5	Indianapolis of New England, \$1,000, 6	L.A. Rams of N.Y. Giants, \$1,000, 7	Pittsburgh of St. Louis, \$1,000, 8	Seattle of New Orleans, \$1,000, 9	
Year Points									
Atlanta, 1,000, 1	Cleveland of Cincinnati, 800, 2	Detroit of Chicago, 600, 3	Green Bay of Minnesota, 400, 4	Houston of Buffalo, 200, 5	Indianapolis of New England, 100, 6	L.A. Rams of N.Y. Giants, 100, 7	Pittsburgh of St. Louis, 100, 8	Seattle of New Orleans, 100, 9	
WOMEN									
Earnings									
Atlanta, \$10,000, 1	Cleveland of Cincinnati, \$8,000, 2	Detroit of Chicago, \$6,000, 3	Green Bay of Minnesota, \$4,000, 4	Houston of Buffalo, \$2,000, 5	Indianapolis of New England, \$1,000, 6	L.A. Rams of N.Y. Giants, \$1,000, 7	Pittsburgh of St. Louis, \$1,000, 8	Seattle of New Orleans, \$1,000, 9	
Year Points									
Atlanta, 1,000, 1	Cleveland of Cincinnati, 800, 2	Detroit of Chicago, 600, 3	Green Bay of Minnesota, 400, 4	Houston of Buffalo, 200, 5	Indianapolis of New England, 100, 6	L.A. Rams of N.Y. Giants, 100, 7	Pittsburgh of St. Louis, 100, 8	Seattle of New Orleans, 100, 9	

Key Money Questions

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

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